

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

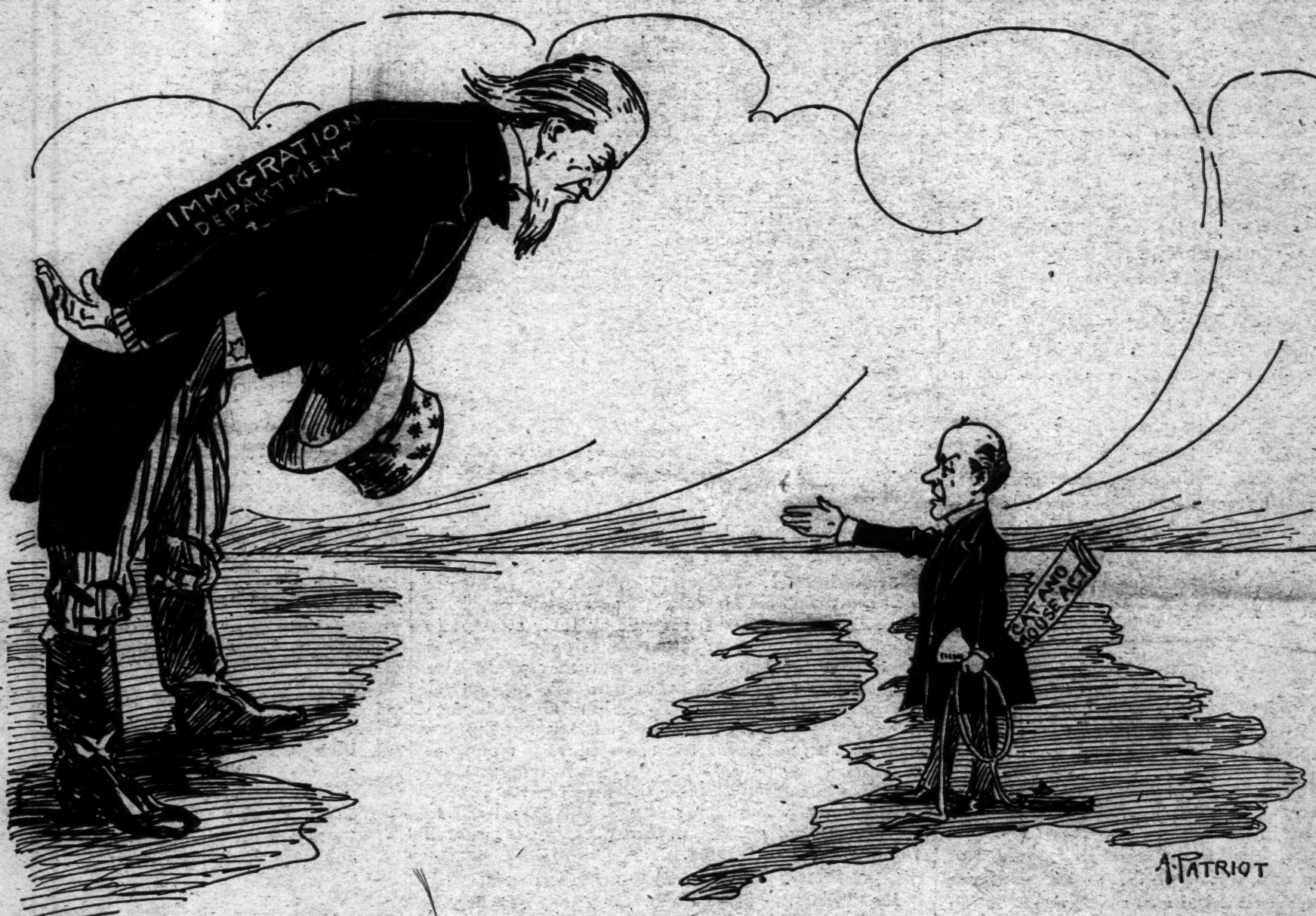
EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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## WHAT AMERICA HAS NOT DONE



MR. McKENNA: "I see that you, too, have made yourself a laughing-stock over these Suffrage Women. Let's shake hands on it!"  
 UNCLE SAM'S IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT: "No, thank you. I may have made mistakes, but I have not been guilty of cruelty and brutality, like you!"

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### DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK

The week that is before us is a week of by-elections. Suffrage propaganda is already proceeding vigorously in the constituencies, and the electors will shortly have the opportunity of expressing by means of their votes their sympathy with the women's demand.

#### A Call to the Electors

On another page (p. 43) we set out certain facts that electors will do well to take into consideration.

Briefly, they are to the effect that the present Liberal Government have trifled dishonourably with the women's agitation, and have succeeded in driving a section of the most peace-loving part of the community into open rebellion. We ask the electors to mark their disapproval of what the Government has done, by voting against all candidates who, if returned to the House of Commons, will strengthen the hands of the Government.

#### The State of Dublin

The necessity of giving the franchise to women is strikingly illustrated by two leading articles which appeared side by side in the *Times* on Wednesday last. In the first the writer points to the deplorable condition of the City of Dublin (apart altogether from the misery caused by the strike). A death-rate nearly twice as high as that of London, the appalling sanitary condition of the workhouses, the disgraceful slums alike provide irrefutable argument for reform.

#### TO LONDON READERS.

Don't forget the Workers' Conference,  
**TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 28th,**  
 IN THE  
**DORE GALLERIES**  
 (New Bond Street).  
 MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE in the Chair at 8 p.m.  
 All Members of the Fellowship Cordially Invited.

These are matters on which politicians spend no time or thought. Nationalist and Unionist alike are concerned solely with securing that the electors vote according to the right ticket. Yet, as the *Times* says, the politicians "know full well the remedy lies ready to hand." Why, then, do they do nothing? We supply the answer. *It is because the driving power of the women's votes is lacking.*

#### Women's Interest in Human Life

Women's prime interest is not in machinery, not in abstract ideas of government, but in human life. That is why they are already interesting themselves in this terrible Dublin situation on behalf of the little children. Large numbers of women have promised to take some of the starving little ones and keep them in homes in Great Britain until the strike is over. The first party of six children left Dublin last Monday and are already at the Sundial, the country cottage of the editors of this paper. Hundreds of others are likely to follow in the course of this week. This is the work of women. And when women have the vote they will insist first of all that whatever else is done or left undone the interests of human life are not forgotten.

#### Pure Milk

Our argument is reinforced by the second article in the *Times*, to which we have already made reference. After pointing out the vital importance of a healthy milk supply, the writer says:—  
 Time after time the efforts of Mr. Burns to secure



the passage of a Bill for the imposition of ampler safeguards have been defeated by the indifference of his colleagues or their pre-occupation with more contentious measures. Again last Session the Milk and Dairies Bill, which the Government had expressed its intention to pass, was thrust aside before the end.

Does anyone suppose that this shameful disregard of public health would be allowed to continue if politicians were responsible to women as well as to men?

#### The Bishop of Kensington

Another aspect of the same question—the driving power of the women's vote—was forcibly illustrated by the Bishop of Kensington in his speech last week. For years prior to 1912, the Bishop pointed out, he and others had tried in vain to rouse Parliament to take action with regard to the hideous evil of the White Slave Traffic. Last year success was achieved solely in consequence of the agitation of women for the Parliamentary vote. But this success was not enough, as the scandal of the Queenie Gerald case had shown only too clearly; and the reason was that until women were voters they could not hold what they had won or secure the proper enforcement of the law. The speech is reported fully on page 49.

#### The Meeting at the Kingsway Hall

The meeting of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, at which this speech was made, was marked with the greatest enthusiasm. The large Kingsway Hall was crowded with an eager audience, who followed every word of the Bishop and of the other speakers with rapt attention. A strong resolution calling for an immediate Government Bill for Woman Suffrage and denouncing the Government alike for its "dishonourable trifling" in dealing with the main question, and for the methods of torture which it was adopting to women in prison was carried with only three dissentients. A sum of nearly £500 was raised for the funds and a hundred new members were enrolled in the Fellowship.

#### Workers' Meeting Next Tuesday

This enthusiasm has to be turned immediately to practical account, and for this reason a special meeting of Fellows is being held next Tuesday evening (October 28), at 8 o'clock, in the Doré Galleries, New Bond Street. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair, and plans of work for the autumn will be discussed. It is hoped that this "Workers' Conference" will be largely attended, and all Fellows are cordially invited not only to be present, but also to offer valuable suggestions as to methods of work.

#### Forcible Feeding in Practice

Last week we printed the opinions of several distinguished men and women with regard to the announced decision of the Government to resort to the forcible feeding of women in prison. This week we have to add to these a weighty statement from the pen of Mrs. F. A. Steel, the well-known author. But all expressions of opinion pale into insignificance before the horrible record of fact which we set out on page 44. Miss Richardson, who has now been fed by force for a considerable time, was brought up before Mr. Wallace at the sessions last Tuesday. Her condition was such that she was utterly unable to go through the trial, and withdrawing her defence, she was speedily sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Her speech was full of profound pathos, and everyone present in the court must have been deeply moved.

#### A Personal Narrative

A still more terrible recital is contained in the statement which has been sent to us by Miss Lenton. This was the woman who was nearly killed a few months ago by the injection of food into her lung. Yet it will be seen from her statement that repeated efforts were made to feed her by force on the present occasion. These efforts failed completely, and she has been set at liberty, but not until after the most excruciating torture had been inflicted. It is unthinkable that the British public, whatever its views upon the crimes committed by these women, would tolerate the continued perpetration of this infamy upon them, if it were made acquainted with the true facts. It is therefore incumbent on every one who does know them to make any sacrifice to bring these facts home. Failure to do so is participation in the crime.

#### Prayers in Church

Is it any wonder that women should be moved by such events to offer up a special prayer for those who are suffering? And are they not quite justified in doing so, even in public churches, so that their cry may come home to their fellow-worshippers? Naturally, some people have been shocked at what they call

sacrilege, but unless people are shocked they remain in utter ignorance and do nothing. We desire to warn our readers against the totally incorrect reports of these events which have appeared in the daily Press. We understand that women have never offered any form of physical violence inside the churches; on the contrary, they have invariably left without resistance on being requested to do so. What has happened has been that sometimes gross violence has been offered to them and cases have been brought into court by policemen. These cases have been decided by magistrates against the sworn testimony of several witnesses on the entirely false evidence of the police. Our readers are becoming only too familiar with this method of dealing out justice.

#### Picking and Choosing

Mr. Geo. Lansbury held a great meeting on Sunday last in the Bow Baths, and made a rousing speech. Though he is nominally under the Cat and Mouse Act, the police, acting no doubt under orders from the Home Office, made no attempt to rearrest him. To have done so would have been indeed an outrage and resented by the public as such. But this very fact proves the utterly un-English character of the Cat and Mouse Act, which gives such powers of discretion to the King's Ministers that they can let one person go and arrest another, imprisoned for an identical reason, over and over again. Until this Act is repealed even-handed justice in this country has ceased to exist.

#### Women in Court

We are glad to see that a strong line is being taken by the higher courts in opposition to the practice adopted by many magistrates of clearing the court of women when cases involving moral issues are being heard. At Northamptonshire Assizes last Tuesday Judge Rowlatt gave a stern rebuke to the superintendent of police who had forbidden women to enter the court during the hearing of a case of assault by a man on a girl under sixteen years old. He said: "I wish it to be understood it is not right that women should be excluded from the court when other women have to give evidence in these cases. If there are any women outside who wish to come in, let them do so." Our experience teaches us that women will not get equal justice administered until their right to be admitted is recognised as precisely equal to the right of the other sex.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst in America

The American immigration authorities have covered themselves with ridicule by their attempt to keep Mrs. Pankhurst from entering the United States. We predicted from the first they would have to give way to public sentiment in the end, and of course they have done so. The only result has been to add immensely to the importance of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit and to unify the American suffrage movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Meanwhile, the final decision is a great slap in the face for the British Government, who undoubtedly would have liked to see her refused admission, and probably engineered the attempt at exclusion.

#### Mr. Hobhouse on Conciliation

Mr. Hobhouse has been making a speech urging conciliation with regard to Ireland:—

If we are to escape temporary disorder and riot of a more or less organised or sporadic character, if there is to be none of the aftermath of bitterness, if the Protestant and Catholic communities in Ireland are really to work together for the good of the nation in future, it is almost essential, it is certainly more than desirable, that the legislation which has to be passed, and which will be passed, should be arrived at by agreement. (Cheers.) We desire, we hope for, and we expect a peaceful solution. It would be disastrous and criminal—not too strong words—if we were to neglect any opening which made for peace, but it would be equally disastrous to all government in future in this country, and equally criminal on our part, if we were to yield to violence, actual or anticipated. (Cheers.) Our own personal honour and credit are at stake in this matter, and we cannot afford to play with either one or the other.

This is the same Mr. Hobhouse who in February, 1912, deliberately incited women to acts of violence by defending the breach of honour committed by himself and his colleagues in the Government with regard to the Conciliation Bill (which was an attempt to solve the suffrage issue by agreement), and by taunting them with the fact that there had not been in their agitation such signs of "popular sentimental uprising as accounted for Nottingham Castle in 1832"—the castle was, in fact, burnt to the ground by the mob. If it is "disastrous and criminal" to neglect any opening making for peace on the Irish issue, how much more disastrous and criminal was it to destroy hopes of peace and to incite to disorder and crime on the woman's question.

#### Items of Interest

The Royal Assent has now been given to the Bill enfranchising women in Iceland, which, accordingly, has become law. In the forthcoming Icelandic elections women will therefore exercise the franchise.

In Denmark the Electoral Reform Bill, including woman suffrage, having successfully passed through the Lower House, is now under discussion in the Upper House.

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# A CHANCE FOR ELECTORS

Men of Reading, Keighley, Linlithgow and Wick!

You men who are electors have a great chance to-day in using your vote. All kinds of politicians are down in your constituencies talking about all kinds of subjects. You are asked to vote on Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Land Reform, and a multitude of other things.

We ask you to give your vote upon one subject—that of the enfranchisement of women.

## More Important Than All The Rest

This question of "Votes for Women" is far more important than all these other questions, because it is more fundamental, and because it is of wider application.

Home Rule is a question which in the main only affects Ireland, Welsh Disestablishment only affects the church in Wales, and so with the other matters which are being brought before you. But "Votes for Women" affects the women of every nation in the world, and it affects the men and the children of those nations as well. It concerns the well being of the whole human race. Therefore we say that this question transcends all the other questions, and in asking you to decide your vote on this issue alone, we are asking you to put the issues before you into their proper perspective.

## Nearer Home Than The Rest

But Votes for Women is not merely a question which is of greater importance than every other, it is also a question which comes nearer home to you yourselves. It is not a matter of the government of some country many miles away, it is not a matter of the religion of people whom you do not know very much about; it is a matter which touches you, and your wives and your daughters and your sons and your neighbours, very closely indeed.

The question is whether women who bear the responsibilities which you bear, and fulfil the same duties of citizenship which you fulfil, shall be debarred from having a parliamentary vote solely because of their sex.

## A Question of Justice

We are certain that there are very few of you who will not say that as a simple matter of justice this exclusion of duly qualified women is wholly wrong. If a woman is a householder, earning money by her work to keep herself and her children, and paying the rates and taxes as you do, you admit that it is not fair she should be cut out from having a vote.

## An Urgent Reform

But some of you may not be quite so sure that this reform is urgent, or that it would do so very much immediate good. If that is so we ask you to run your eye down this page till you come to the paragraphs headed "Why women want the vote." There you will see some of the grounds on which it is demanded. You will see, too, that it is not a question of "Up with the women and down with the men," but of "Up with the women, and up with the men and the children too."

Those of you who are Trade Unionists know quite well that in the early days of Trade Unionism men had many sectional Trade Unions. For instance, the railwaymen were divided into all sorts of groups; and the men in one group thought it did not matter much to them whether the men in the other group were paid good wages or not. In fact, they sometimes thought that if the men in the other group were paid low wages the employer would have so much the more money left to pay them higher wages. Modern Trade Unionism has swept all that aside. The groups in each trade are all joining together into one big Trade Union. Men have learnt that it is not merely honourable but good policy to stick by a comrade or a group of comrades who want to better their conditions, even if they are not in their own immediate circle.

It is just the same with the women. Some men used to think that it didn't matter to them how the women were treated, what wages they got at work, or how unjustly the laws pressed on them. They know better to-day. They know that they themselves cannot be free and strong and well paid unless women are also free and strong and well paid. And so, for selfish reasons as well as because they love justice, the men of the country are coming out to help the women to get the vote.

## What We Want You to Do

We want you, then, to use your votes at this election so as to hasten on the day when women will be enfranchised.

The first thing that will occur to you is to go to your candidates and ask them their views upon votes for women, and what they will do about this matter if they are returned to the House of Commons. And you will perhaps think you are helping the women if you vote for that candidate who expresses himself most friendly. Unfortunately that is no good, because the political machine at Westminster is much more complicated than you realise.

**The men you send to the House of Commons have no power in themselves to do anything; their only power is through the leaders of their political parties.**

Thus if Mr. Gooch be returned for Reading, or Mr. Buckmaster for Keighley, or Mr. Munro for Wick Boroughs, or Bailie Pratt for Linlithgowshire, these men will not be able to do anything whatever to give women the vote because Mr. Asquith and the Liberal Government do not wish to carry a Votes for Women Bill during this Parliament. It is no use, therefore, voting for any of these men in the hope that they will help women.

The only effect of sending these men to Parliament will be to express your approval of the whole policy of the Government, including the way it has dealt with the question of women.

On the other hand, the effect of voting against Mr. Gooch, Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Munro, or Bailie Pratt, and so sending their opponents back to the House, will not be to put in a Tory Government, but to express your disapproval of the way the Liberal Government have treated women.

## The Record of the Liberal Government

What is the record of the Liberal Government with regard to women? Has it been one of honest dealing? We ask you to judge for yourselves on the facts.

In 1910, after the agitation of women for the vote had reached a point when politicians felt they could no longer ignore it, a Bill was introduced called the Conciliation Bill, which had been carefully constructed by M.P.'s of all parties, so that while giving the vote to about a million women it would not be unfair to any party. This Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 167, or more than the majority for any of the Government's own measures.

The Liberal Government refused time for this Bill to go through its later stages, but promised that they would provide time and remain neutral for a similar Bill in 1912. Women accepted this promise, which was made by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Government.

In November, 1911, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George announced a new plan, and Mr. Lloyd George himself explained that this plan "torpedoed" the Conciliation Bill to which the women had pinned their faith, and with regard to which Mr. Asquith had promised that his pledges should be carried out "in the spirit as well as in the letter."

The new plan was that the Government should themselves introduce an Electoral Reform Bill, giving the vote to more men, but that it should be formed so that the House of Commons could, if it wished, alter it so as to include women. Not only Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lloyd George, but practically every member of the Government, including Sir John Simon (who has just been made Attorney General), gave the most explicit pledges that this Bill should be framed in this way.

In spite of these pledges, the Bill was not so framed. The Speaker ruled that an amendment to give votes to women would be out of order.

**Thus, the Government pledge to women was broken, and no effective substitute was put in its place.**

All that Mr. Asquith did was to allow a Liberal private member to put forward a purely party Woman Suffrage Bill, which, of course, never had the least chance of being carried, because it neither had the support of the whole Liberal party, nor had it the support of woman suffragists drawn from the various parties.

## The Government has Created a Revolution

The result of this policy towards woman suffrage has been to create a revolutionary party among women. Women are naturally the most law-abiding and peaceful part of the population. For forty years the movement among women for the vote was confined to the most peaceful methods. But women,

like men, are apt to be roused by injustice and provocation, with the result that side by side with the law-abiding methods of many suffragists there exists to-day the revolutionary methods of others.

The Government having created this revolutionary spirit are now attempting to stamp it out by methods of coercion—by forcible feeding of women in prison, and by the Cat and Mouse Act. This coercive treatment, though inflicting intense suffering upon women, has failed to crush their revolution.

## What Churchill Said About Ulster

Liberals know quite well that coercion always fails when a real grievance is behind. This is what Mr. Winston Churchill said the other day about the violence in Ulster:—

I do not agree with those who say that we cannot parley with the men who threaten violence and illegality. Liberalism is successful because it does not treat the symptom, but always seeks the cause. When the cause is abated, the violence and other ugly symptoms disappear. Liberalism has been successful because in all its quarrels it tries patiently to understand and make allowances for the sincere point of view on the other side.

This statement is profoundly true. But the Liberal Government are refusing to put it into effect in the case of women.

## What You Can Do

The only way you can mark your disapproval of how the Government has treated women is by voting against the supporters of the Government in your constituency. In Reading you should vote against Mr. Gooch, in Keighley you should vote against Mr. Buckmaster, in Wick Burghs you should vote against Mr. Munro, and in Linlithgowshire you should vote against Bailie Pratt.

## What About the Tories?

Some people say, "But what about the Tories, will they do any better for you?" The answer is that that question does not arise at a by-election. If everyone of the Liberal candidates be defeated, the Liberal Government will still remain in office. But they will have had a warning that their conduct is displeasing to the electors. As the Tories are not in power they cannot do anything to help or hinder women getting the vote.

**Therefore we call upon the electors to vote against the Liberal candidate.**

## WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE

**Because** women want to have a say in making the laws they are expected to obey.

**Because** there are many bad laws which women want to have altered. The present laws allow bad houses to be built, bad milk to be sold, and many other things to be done which women would change if they got the vote.

**Because** many laws are very unfair to women. One of the worst of these—the Insurance Act—was passed last year.

**Because** women have to pay taxes, like men, and they want to have a share in deciding what these taxes shall be.

**Because** the Government pays women in its employ, such miserably low wages. This is bad not only for women, but for men also, because as a result women undercut men in the labour market.

**Because** the Government permits its sub-contractors to sweat their women employees. If women had the vote this would be stopped, as it has already been stopped in the case of men.

**Because** when a woman is married to a bad husband she is not protected by the law. He can ill-treat her, he can refuse to give her money to keep the home or feed the children and herself, and she has no effective legal remedy. In countries where women have the vote all this has been changed.

**Because** women want to have good laws made to protect the lives of little children. At present, out of every hundred babies born eleven die in the first year of their life. Many of these could be saved if the laws were better. In South Australia, before women got the vote, fourteen out of every hundred babies died. When women got the vote they insisted upon getting good laws made. The number of deaths of babies now in South Australia is seven per hundred, or only half of what it was before.

**Because** women will always occupy a subordinate position until their equality is recognised by equal rights of voting.



# WHAT FORCIBLE FEEDING REALLY MEANS

The scandal of forcible feeding continues in spite of all the protests that have been made by public men and women since the recent Home Office order for its renewal was issued. Those of our readers who still do not quite realise what this process means as practised upon the Government's political opponents in our prisons to-day would do well to read the following account, given by Miss Lilian Lenton herself, who, it will be remembered, narrowly escaped with her life after one application of tube-feeding last March.

## MISS LENTON'S ACCOUNT

Immediately upon my arrest at Paddington on Tuesday, October 7, just after lunch, I commenced the hunger and thirst strike. On Thursday afternoon, soon after my arrival in Holloway, after having been at the police court, I fainted—a proceeding which surprised me considerably, as I had never done such a thing in my life before. On Friday afternoon two doctors from the Home Office came in with the two prison doctors, and the former asked me many questions with regard to my health, &c. They also wanted to examine me, but I wouldn't let them even feel my pulse. After various jocular remarks with regard to champagne and mutton chops, they went away. At about eight o'clock that night they all came back again, and Dr. Forward told me that he had received instructions from the Home Office that I was to be forcibly fed.

## An Interesting Admission

One of the Home Office doctors made an interesting admission, saying, "You see, you have made it impossible for us."

In view of what happened last time, I think they were rather afraid, but between the four doctors and about six women they succeeded in feeding me by the stomach tube, but immediately nearly all the stuff came back again, a proceeding which caused one of the men from the Home Office to remark that it was unfortunate, as they would have to do it again. However, they changed their minds upon the point, and went away. Soon after, Dr. Pearson came in, and asked if I would take anything for my throat, &c., casually remarking—apparently a little way he has—that the Home Office having refused to release me, I had to stay there for the three or four weeks preceding the trial, so I might just as well be as comfortable as possible. Of course I said I had been told similar things before, but had not remained in prison the specified length of time. Then he left me.

The prison doctor and wardresses did it alone twice on Saturday, the first time most of the stuff coming straight back, and the second the whole. This fact they seemed to view with consternation. On Sunday Dr. Pearson came and asked me what caused the vomiting—I think he wanted to know whether I did it purposely. However, he did not get any satisfaction. A little later he came back with Dr. Forward and the usual crowd of officers, Forward remarking that he was going to try a very small tube. However, both tube and food came back as before. Then they left me alone until Monday afternoon.

## Torture to Avoid Release

Of course, both prison doctors must be awful cads and cowards ever to agree to do such abominable things, but on these four occasions they were no rougher than was necessary to accomplish their purpose, as I resisted with all my strength. However, on Monday afternoon the two Home Office doctors came again, and appeared determined to avoid the necessity of releasing me somehow. Therefore they tried the nasal tube again. It was soon obvious that they could not forcibly feed me that way, so they amused themselves trying

first one tube, then another, over and over again, pushing tubes obviously far too thick, as far down as they could make them go; then, with excellent logic, trying thicker ones. This amusement they varied by pushing down small ones, which I promptly coughed up into my mouth. Just as one tube reached my throat, one of the doctors pushed his fingers down to keep it from coming into my mouth. However, it came all the same. Half-way through these proceedings, which I think must have lasted at least a quarter of an hour, one of the Home Office doctors asked if it was not "unpleasant," and would not I like to take some food naturally now. Receiving the reply, "Of course not," they went on with their game. Finally, finding that it was impossible to make me give in, which was their undisguised intention, they tried again with the stomach tube—with the same result as before. Needless to say, by this time my nose was bleeding considerably, and continued painful for days.

## Defeat of the Home Office

They did not attempt to forcibly feed me again, but on Wednesday afternoon Dr. Forward came in and told me that I was to be released in about an hour, whereupon I at once drank a pint of cold water. Going without food is comparatively simple, but going without water is torture.

(Signed) LILIAN LENTON.

## THE DOCTORS' HONOUR

In an open letter to the British Medical Association, Mr. John Scurr pointed out in the *Daily Herald* last Friday that members of their profession, the prison medical officers, are being used "as the disgraced and dishonourable tools of party politicians," a position "degrading to their honour as medical men and humiliating to their position as gentlemen." The letter finishes by appealing to the B.M.A. to declare "if torture is to be a part of our prison system, that your members refuse to have anything to do with it, and will leave the responsibility entirely to those laymen whose sense of public service is so mean and petty that they can only meet political argument by brutality and torture."

## THE HOME OFFICE INQUISITION

Miss Mary Richardson

Just as the victims of the Spanish Inquisition were taken off the rack in time to save their lives and enable them to be brought before their judges once more, so Mary Richardson, who has been forcibly fed twice a day in Holloway Gaol for a fortnight, was brought up in a shocking condition of health at the London Sessions, before Mr. Wallace, K.C., last Tuesday, to answer a charge of breaking windows valued at eight guineas, at the Colonial Office in August last.

She could hardly sit through her trial, short though it was. She had at first pleaded "Not guilty," but now said, "I wish to plead guilty. I cannot go through the fatigue of a trial."

## "Tortured for Two Weeks"

When she was asked if she had anything to say, she spoke with difficulty as follows: "It does not make any difference to me what the verdict is, but it does make a difference to me that you should allow the Home Office to drag a person before you who has been tortured for two weeks twice a day, with solitary confinement added. That you are willing to let the Home Office say that such a person is fit to appear here, that you are willing to try this case—that is what matters."

"The torture of forcible feeding is a very fine torture," she also said. "It tortures the face, ears, and eyes, and one cannot think or follow anything. It would be quite impossible for me to follow this trial."

## Four Months for Breaking Glass

Having exhausted her strength by this speech, Miss Richardson received her sentence in silence. Mr. Wallace, reminding her of her previous convictions, said: "I simply pass upon you a sentence of four months' imprisonment, whatever the effect of that may be."

Then, just as the victims of the Spanish Inquisition were taken back to go through it all again, Mary Richardson was once more removed to Holloway Gaol—to solitary confinement and the horror of forcible feeding, twice a day.

We understand that Miss Rachel Peace (Jane Short) is also being forcibly fed in Holloway Gaol.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AGAINST FORCIBLE FEEDING

By the Executive of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage

The New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage protests most emphatically against the present treatment of political offenders, and wishes to draw attention to the fact that several of these have never taken part in any militant action, and have been sentenced in spite of absolute proof that they were solely engaged in constitutional work for a society which has never been proscribed as being in itself an illegal one, and for which they had therefore every right to work. This being so, they are protesting in the only way that lies in their power against sentences which they feel to be unjust by preferring death itself to serving them and so appearing to acquiesce in the judge's verdict.

We desire further to point out that the Act, which deserves no other name than that of the "Cat and Mouse," was passed by men who were under the impression that it would do away with the horrors of forcible feeding—a process as alien to all sense of decency as it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity. Even so, all denounced it either as being futile and cruel or because it laid a greater responsibility on the Home Secretary than any man should be called upon to bear, investing him as it does with powers of life and death over his political opponents.

We now see how fully the prognostications of the clear-sighted have been fulfilled. This degrading Act is not forcing prisoners to serve out their sentences. It is merely still further exasperating women who have hitherto been constitutional, and the re-introduction of forcible feeding as an additional torture to be applied to some of those already under the "Cat and Mouse" Act lays the Government open to the imputation of having waited till Parliament is no longer sitting, so that no questions can be asked, before making a final effort to crush or kill their political opponents.

We therefore demand that for the honour of our country and for the restoration of peace and confidence the Government will make this matter one of urgency and deal with it immediately in the only statesman-like way possible, by introducing a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women.

## By the Executive of the Women's Tax Resistance League

"This Committee protests against the re-introduction of forcible feeding under the conditions of the Cat and Mouse Act. Though that Act was passed for the purpose of superseding a revolting practice, it is now plain that at the will of the Home Secretary the torturing of political offenders can be inflicted, not once, but again and again.

"That such powers should be entrusted to a Minister who is avowedly opposed to the cause for which the prisoners are fighting, is a flagrant breach of all the canons of justice and fair dealing."

## By the Manchester Men's League for Women's Suffrage

That this League condemns in the strongest terms the resumption of the torture of forcible feeding, without release under the Cat and Mouse Act, announced by the Home Secretary in the case of two Suffragist prisoners now under trial, as being calculated to prejudice their case while still sub judice, as taking an unfair advantage of the fact that Parliament is not sitting, and that questions cannot therefore be put in the House, and as

threatening an intolerable state of affairs in the case of one of the prisoners, Miss Richardson, who has stated that she was told by the prison doctor, "Next time, you will be kept fourteen days, until you are a skeleton and a nervous and mental wreck; then you will be sent to an institution where they look after mental wrecks." The League reiterates its demand for the enfranchisement of women as the only honourable settlement, and in the meantime calls for the same treatment for women's defiance of the law in England as for men's defiance of it in Ireland.

## By Australian Women Voters

The freed women of Australia are determined to show what they think of the Government that has forced their British sisters to adopt militant methods. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Women's Political Association on September 8 last:—

"Believing that the women of Australia, who won the franchise without personal sacrifice, owe a duty to their English sisters, who are being tortured by the British Government because they fight against government without consent, and demand the vote to enable them to deal with the white slave traffic and all evils that oppress women, this association resolves to conduct a campaign of education on the suffragette movement, and calls upon the free women of all countries to rouse their people to protest against the barbarity of the British Government in substituting torture for self-government, and to show that the suffragettes are free women everywhere from the trammels of centuries."

## IF PARLIAMENT WERE SITTING!

The Rev. J. S. Corlett, the Wesleyan minister, has sent us the following communication:—

I hope the Home Secretary will reconsider his decision to resort again to forcible feeding. The powers of the "Cat and Mouse" Act were given him in order to stop that system of torture, and one wonders whether we should have heard of it again if Parliament had been sitting. There are hundreds of men like myself who have never taken a strong party line but whose sympathies are Progressive, who will be unable to support a Government which stands for the vindictive persecution of women.

I dislike militancy greatly, and I believe that the women engaged in it dislike it even more. But anyone who has taken the trouble to study the history of the Woman's Suffrage movement during the last half century will not be surprised that some enthusiasts have become exasperated. "Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner." The utterances of Mrs. Humphry Ward and Sir Almoth Wright only contribute to the gaiety of nations, and not many people nowadays are misled by talk about "the home." Similar things were said before when women sought emancipation, but the home has survived the B.A. degree and hockey as it will survive the Vote.

England, in the past, has had statesmen great enough to sink their personal feelings and yield to a just, popular demand. I believe the future lies with that political party which will call women to help in the national housekeeping.

## IN THE PRESS

Those who are fed and those who are not alike have to be released by a Home Secretary who has not even the courage of a bureaucrat's convictions. Under these circumstances forcible feeding becomes merely a form of corporal punishment inflicted at Mr. McKenna's personal and uncontrolled discretion for ends which, to take the most charitable view, must be described as mysterious. The House of Commons made its views on the subject very clear in the debate last summer, and if it were now in session we do not for a moment believe that this revival of forcible feeding would have taken place.—*New Statesman*.

This return to a discredited method of barbarism will, of course, fail as it failed before; but it may not fail until it has killed one of these women.—*Irish Citizen*.

Torture is always the last weapon of tyrants. If freedom is denied to an awakened people or an awakened sex, protest is inevitable, and then two courses only are open. Either freedom can be extended or tyranny extended. Our Government has characteristically chosen the latter course.—*Labour Leader*.

By the way, there are resources of civilisation that the latter [Mr. McKenna] has not yet tried: Wilfred Shadbolt found very strong resolutions give way under the persuasive methods of the thumb-screw, and the Home Secretaries of the Spanish Inquisition derived great satisfaction from the rack.—*Clarion*.

READY TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

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# THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN

## 3.—THE CABINET MINISTER AND THE SPIDER

The following story has been told of the boyhood of every Member of His Majesty's Government in turn. It seems to fit the characteristics of each so well that we will not waste the time of our gentle readers in speculating as to which of them can really lay claim to this pretty little incident.

When but a little boy, this future member of the most notorious Government of modern times took refuge from his enemies in a cave. Breathless and exhausted, he could run no more. Nor could he turn and face his pursuers, who were now rapidly approaching the cave into which he had hurled himself. History does not relate why he could not turn and face his pursuers; but that does not affect the point of this little story.

"They run, they run!" he gasped, using the familiar words that have come down to us through the centuries.



"Who runs?" jeered his cruel pursuers.

"I do," he said faintly, though with the proud glow of one who has perchance stumbled upon the truth. Then he sank exhausted upon the ground.

There he lay trembling, expecting every moment to be his last. In his extremity, he yet had the nobility of mind to reflect what a loss his would be to posterity. Even his disguise, that of a Champion of Freedom (ancient Scottish), would probably fail to save him now. A week earlier, he had escaped by means of being done up in a brown paper parcel. But that was no longer safe, for his resourceful enemies were now destroying all letters and brown paper parcels in case he might be among them.

"My kingdom for a spider!" he cried in his despair.

Scarce were the historic words out of his mouth when a humble little spider crawled towards him.

"I will save your life, O man and master,

even if it cost me mine own!" she said, prostrating herself before him.

"Save it then!" was the well known reply. "My need is greater than yours."

"This cave," said the foremost of his pursuers, as soon as she arrived outside it, "belongs to the Stone Age. He *must* be inside."

"Especially," added another, "as there are cobwebs all over the entrance of it."

"Stay!" said a third, doubtfully. "That poor sweated little spider would not be sitting unhurt in the middle of her web if there were a horrid cruel boy inside the cave!"

"But she isn't a poor sweated little spider!" declared the others in a chorus. "Can you not see she is a protected specimen of the domestic doormat spider (*Arachne domestica porta-tapetia*)?"

So, if the united forces of Scotland (Yard) had not arrived in the nick of time, the political career of a pseudo-Champion of Freedom (ancient Scottish) would not have been saved by an industrious little doormat spider.





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## MUSIC, ART & DRAMA

### REVOLUTION IN MUSIC

Sir Henry Wood's enterprise in including six women instrumentalists for the first time, last Saturday afternoon, in the Queen's Hall Orchestra, largely accounted, suggests a leading daily paper, for the unusual size of the audience that assembled on the occasion of the opening Symphony Concert of the season. The programme might almost have been chosen with a view to illustrating the revolutionary character of the innovation—revolutionary in two ways, for the new members of the orchestra are to be paid on exactly the same terms as the men performers—since the principal feature of a singularly interesting concert was Scriabin's third Symphony in C major, given on Saturday for the first time in England, and affording as striking an example of the futurist movement in music as those six women players were of the futurist movement in humanity. "I am—I create in freedom," was said in the programme to represent the idea that Scriabin means to convey in this work of his. Whether it is true of his work or not is a matter for discussion by the critics: it is certainly going to be true in the future of the women who are to-day fighting for that freedom to create.

Another reason why Scriabin's beautiful, if elusive, Symphony was an appropriate item of Saturday's concert was that it gave the violins so much opportunity, especially in the second movement, which is the least baffling to the comprehension of the ordinary musical listener. And of the six women performers four sat among the violins, two playing first and two playing second. It would be difficult to say how much or how little their presence affected the ensemble of the performance, but it is interesting to note that the musical critic of a Sunday paper observes that they played with an enthusiasm that the older members of the orchestra would do well to imitate.

Revolutionary, too, was the overture from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Ivan the Terrible," but perhaps more so in its subject, which treats of the struggle in a provincial Russian town against the tyranny of the Tsar Ivan, than in its treatment, though here, again, most of the anguish and the revolt in the music is expressed in the strings, and so once more in Saturday's orchestra the futurists of the woman's movement joined hands with the futurists of the musical movement. One wondered what old Bach, with whose exquisite Tocata in F (Sir Henry Wood's orchestration) the concert opened, would have thought of it all!

### MISS MARGARET MEREDITH

Women in the last few days seem well to the fore in the musical world. After the innovation of last Saturday, we had in the same Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon last, Miss Margaret Meredith's concert of chamber music, which was almost entirely devoted to her own compositions. The composer was most happy in her settings to Goethe's beautiful "Friedensgebet" and Miss Constance Smedley's "Song of Hope." Very fortunate, too, was Miss Meredith in the company of artistes who rendered her compositions.

### WALT WHITMAN IN FORM & COLOUR

#### An Interesting Picture Show

All admirers of Walt Whitman should make a point of seeing Miss Margaret Cook's interesting exhibition of pastels at the Baillie Gallery. The drawings are to illustrate "Leaves of Grass," and are being reproduced in a new edition just brought out by Messrs. Dent.

It is an ambitious idea, that of putting into form and colour Whitman's history of a human soul in its relation to the universe, and to us women with our big task of creating new relations with our environment, both the poet's and the artist's work in this case are wonderfully interesting. Miss Cook's drawings are full of imagination and charm.

The show is held at 13, Bruton Street, and closes on October 29. The Gallery is not open on Saturday afternoon.

### AN INTERESTING REVIVAL

"The Younger Generation" at the Coronet Theatre

This week, Mr. Stanley Houghton's successful comedy is being played at the Coronet Theatre, and, seeing it for the second time on Monday evening last, when the play had a very friendly reception, one was conscious, naturally, both of its defects and its many qualities. The central idea, that of the need for greater freedom in the home if the tie between parents and children is to be maintained, appeared as good a theme as ever. But it is impossible not to quarrel a little with the details of the play, with the insistence upon the right of the growing young man to get drunk—as if that were the only symbol of freedom for a man!—and the right of the young girl to have her sweetheart, as if that were the only object in life of a woman! But if the complexities of modern life, with its warring ideals and strivings, are a little outside the scope of "The Younger Generation," its main tendencies are along the right lines, and for that, and for many a good laugh, we are grateful to the author.

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## NEW BOOKS

### A PIQUANT CONTRAST

There is no contrast in history more piquant than that between Louis the Eleventh and Charles the Bold.\* The man of ignoble brain and the man of brutal action, each in his own sphere supreme, fought a duel which could never be decisive because their weapons were of different patterns. And they kept interchanging their weapons; Louis, the man of deceitful diplomacy, could be as cruel as the Duke of Burgundy, and Charles the Bold, when he used his brain, found it no more honest than that of the French King. During those long contests, in all those years of rapine, lust, and blood—years which one would like to blot out from history—Louis was consolidating the kingdom of France. He destroyed the English power in France, he broke down the feudal system, he sent "chivalry" to its death-bed. When he died, he left France "greater" than it was when he took it over from Charles the Seventh. But what the daily lives of quiet citizens at that time were, we may guess from the fact that Louis always had plenty of ready money at his command. He was a master in taxation.

Colonel Haggard knows his period well, and has its history at his finger ends. But he would have done himself and his subject more justice had he preserved some sense of proportion in his book.\* Brimful of his subject, he wants to tell us everything, and so all perspective is lost. When, as in the accounts of the sacking of Dinan and of Liège, he gives himself scope, he becomes at once entertaining. This book has a good map and many interesting portraits. The portraits are mostly of women, and here, as always, we find women playing their part, taking to the full whatever liberty their position in life might allow them. We have the warrior woman:

It was at Beauvais that the young girl Jeanne Laisné, who has come down to us in popular legend as "Jeanne la Hachette," axe in hand, took one of the Duke's standards, after killing its bearer.

Again, at the desperate defence of Liège, the wife of the Knight Raes, among other women, proved herself a brave human being:—

This lady had already shown all the courage of a Joan of Arc in a fight before Huy. At Brusthem Madame de Raes was to be seen riding about in all directions, animating the troops with her own ardour.

And Marguerite d'Anjou, wife of Henry the Sixth of England, took the field again and again.

There are many more such women, but we also see the women waging their quiet difficult battle in private life. Marie de Bourgoigne defies two kings in her choice of a husband; Agnes Sorel and Marie d'Anjou, with the Queen Yolande, were the fabric of whatever determination Charles the Seventh possessed; and in his darkest days Charles the Bold relied for guidance and comfort on another Yolande, the sister of his enemy.

Many times in this period we come across the sacrifices of women. Children from nine years old are offered lightly by their guardians as brides. At the age of twelve Margaret of Scotland was sent to Louis the Eleventh as his first wife. Happily for her, she did not live long, but took her uncorrupted gentleness to an early grave. Perhaps the best thing to say of this book is that it will send us all to read "Quentin Durward" over again. J. E. M.

### A HELP TO SECRETARIES†

In the "Foreword" the authoress says, "This little book has been written for the purpose of giving girls an insight into all branches of secretarial work," and such a purpose could not have been more admirably carried out. Nothing has been omitted that could be of use to the young secretary, from the "Basic Subjects," chiefly spelling, up to "Interviewing" and "Proof-Reading." Interspersed are minute counsels as to the best paste for newspaper-cuttings, and discreet hints on the tricks and manners of possible employers, and the most tactful way of dealing with each kind. The book teems with valuable information, luminously, and often humorously, imparted, and is obviously inspired by the kindest interest in the young girl who has her own way to make in the world, and ambition to do the best she can with her life. M. S. C.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Home Breakers." By a popular and well-known author, who desires to remain anonymous. (London: Hurst and Blackett. Price 6s.)

"Once of the Angels." By Evelyn Beacon. (London: Methuen. Price 6s.)

"Women of the Cell and Cloister." By Ethel Rolt-Wheeler. (London: Methuen. Price 5s. net.)

"The Small Family System: Is It Injurious or Immoral?" By C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc., Lond. (London: A. C. Fifield. Price 1s. net.)

"Regulated Vice and Traffic in Women." By W. J. Payling Wright, B.A. (London: International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice. Price 3d.)

"Women's Need of Women Lawyers." By a Woman LL.B. of Trinity College, Dublin. "The Soul of Woman Suffrage." By Rev. Hugh Chapman. "Economic Aspect of Woman Suffrage." By Ephedros. (Dublin: Irishwomen's Reform League. Price 1d. each.)

"The Traffic in Women." By C. Nina Boyle. (London: Women's Freedom League. Price 1d.)

\* "Louis XI. and Charles the Bold." By Lieutenant Colonel Andrew C. P. Haggard, D.S.O. (London: Stanley Paul. 16s. net.)

† "The Junior Woman Secretary: A Guide to the Secretarial Profession for Girls and Young Women." By Annie E. Davis, F.Inc.S.T. (Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. 1s. net.)

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### COMING EVENTS.

#### Glasgow.

MEETING IN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,  
BRIDGETON.

October 27th. 8 p.m.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. A. M. SERVICE, 83, Hyndland Road.

#### Edinburgh.

MEETING IN SYNOD HALL,

November 14th. 7.30. p.m.

Hon. Sec.—Miss NANNIE BROWN, 71, Princes Street.

#### London.

CONVENTION AND MEN'S MANDATE,  
KINGSWAY HALL.

December 6th. 8 p.m.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. LILLIAN HICKS,  
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1913.

## CHURCH AND STATE

The agitation for the extension of political liberty to women has a religious as well as a political character. It is this fact upon which the Bishop of Kensington laid stress at the Kingsway Hall last week in his stirring speech which we reproduce in this issue. To the Bishop of Kensington and the thousands of men and women who like him eschew politics, and are averse to the ways and thoughts of politicians, the Woman's Movement represents an awakening of the spirit fraught with deep moral issues affecting all humanity—and it is for this reason that they give it their adherence and support.

The Bishop of Kensington appeals to men and women as lovers of their country and their race, and above all as lovers of purity, truth and justice, to ally themselves with a movement that is making for national righteousness and to hasten the vindication in national life of an essential principle of the Christian faith, namely, the recognition of the human equality and joint human responsibility of men and women as children of the same divine Father.

Representatives of the Church who, like the Bishop of Kensington, take a bold stand on this high moral ground are the historic descendants of the great Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton, who from the moral and religious standpoint identified himself with the cause of national justice and set himself on the side of national liberty in that memorable civil struggle waged in the reign of King John. It was the Archbishop who drew up the great Charter. It was the Archbishop who roused the conscience and focussed the public opinion of Christendom in its behalf. The actual fighting he left to the Barons. That was their business, not his. The argument of the sword might have been met and parried had the moral case for the Charter with its guarantees for public justice been championed by any lesser authority than the head of the Church. On the other hand, the voice of Stephen Langton might have been drowned but for the pressure of the argument of the sword. We cannot tell. We only know that the political forces behind the demand for the Charter and the religious and moral forces met on the common ground of public justice and public right, and that the combination of these two forces against a despotic king swept resistance away and

won the first victory in the long struggle for the liberty of the people. The same alliance between the political forces and the moral forces of the nation is needed to-day to sweep away the hard unimaginative opposition, to a just, reasonable, and right demand, an opposition offered by a very few men who happen to occupy in this respect a position as despotic as that held by King John in the thirteenth century.

The Church seems to be awakening—somewhat slowly, but we hope surely—to a sense of its opportunity and its responsibility with regard to the so-called "Woman's Movement," and we welcome most gladly its co-operation in the great task of winning emancipation for half the human race. It is right that it should adopt its own method of appeal, and work in its own way to arouse and organise the conscience of the nation, leaving the political warfare to be accomplished by those who recognise that upon the rulers of this country, namely, the politicians, political pressure of a very definite kind must be exercised.

No practical politician denies the truth of the fact that it is fear, fear of losing votes, fear of trouble, that sets the political machine working; and that, whether we like it or not, votes for women has to be ground out of the political machine. Woman suffrage cannot come down as a gift from the heavens. It will only come by an Act of Parliament initiated by a Cabinet of politicians who are convinced that unless they take this decisive action there will be "the devil to pay."

Let us look back upon the story of our race, let us ask and answer with all the integrity of our reasoning faculties the following questions: How did the absolute power of the King over the person and property of his subjects become modified? How did the middle classes obtain a measure of power from the aristocracy? How did the working men gain a voice in making the laws which they have to obey? How was the religious disability exercised against the Catholic subjects of the Crown swept away? How was negro slavery abolished? Were these great questions, involving great moral issues, solved by a morally awakened public conscience alone or by the appliance of political pressure also, acting through menace and through fear?

History knows only as political movements the great movements that brought about these revolutionary reforms. History will write the record of the "Votes for Women" agitation as a political movement, governed by the same laws and determined by the same forces as the movements that have been indicated above.

Great feminist movements inspired by moral and intellectual passion have arisen from time to time in the world before to-day. They failed because they never became political movements. No master of thought or words, as an exponent of the soul of the movement of our own day, is comparable to the Greek poet Euripides, who expressed the moral aspiration and the intellectual passion of the Woman's Movement in Greece before the Christian era began. Yet the soul of Greek feminism beat with its strong pinions in vain against the entrenched domination of a legal and political system enforced by one-half of the race upon the other.

There was a remarkable Woman's Movement in Rome, but nothing survived of it except a wonderful story, because it never attained to the stage of securing a status in the legal polity of Rome. And because it failed to become political the application of Roman law as the basis of European jurisprudence has perpetuated the slave status of woman down to the present day.

There is need for the political rebel who will attack and carry by storm the political strongholds of sex domination, as much need for him as for the prophet of peace who effects the reconciliation of the old ideals and the new. Learning from the examples of Greece and Rome, we dare stop short of nothing but the definite political achievement of writing the Enfranchisement of Women upon the Statute Book of the realm.



# THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON

Powerful Speech at the Meeting of the "Votes for Women" Fellowship at Kingsway Hall last Thursday

You have done me a great honour in inviting me to come and speak at this meeting. You are exercising, I think, a great act of faith in welcoming a Bishop on this platform. I am well aware that the greater part of this audience is fully convinced of the truth that lies at the back of this great movement, but no doubt there are some here who are what I might call wobblers; therefore, if you will allow me, as one who has joined your ranks as a Fellow, rather tardily, I propose to put the side of the matter that may appeal to them.

Before doing so, however, I want to make my own position clear. I, of course, as a Bishop, am wholly against those methods of destruction of property and so on, which have become a part of the militant programme. My main interest in this whole movement, and the reason why I have joined it heart and soul, is because I am convinced that it stands for those great ideals, moral and spiritual, for which our Church all down the ages exists, and that it is sustained by a passionate zeal for righteousness. And because I believe the cause to be so sacred, because I believe that the methods to be employed ultimately that will win must be moral and spiritual, I am of necessity amongst those who will not support militant methods myself.

## Not Wholly Political

But when I have said that, it is because I believe the cause to be so sacred, and because I believe that it is not what our opponents are always insisting that it is—wholly political—that I do not want us to be smirched with the stain of methods adopted by politicians. I leave it to the members of the Government, for instance, to explain why it is that they have been convinced of the earnestness of the convictions of the people from whom they differ when they organise themselves as they do at this moment in Ulster. Why it is that Mr. Churchill has to state it would be futile to say that these people must be treated with contempt, however much you may disagree with them, who are proving themselves so much in earnest. (Hear, hear.) I leave further to those of the other great political party to explain why it is that the methods which they are not only condoning but applauding in Ulster to-day as the noble vindication of a righteous cause, and to secure that Ireland be preserved for the British Empire, by arming men with rifles and ball cartridge, to be employed, so we are told, upon the persons of their fellow citizens. I leave the case with them, the politicians. I have nothing to do with politicians; but before they make out a case against those who are constrained, it may be, to enter the political arena, let them look to themselves. That, I think, will give them something to go on with. (Applause.)

For my part, I do not believe that my adherence to this cause is at all prejudiced by my supporting you upon this platform. I am an intense believer in this movement on its moral and spiritual ground. (Applause.) Whatever may be said about methods, that has nothing to do with the inherent righteousness of the cause. (Applause.) It shows a very limited capacity of judgment for anybody to condemn, off-hand, any cause by the methods that may be adopted by any one section of its advocates. I myself would refuse to have the cause of the Church, for instance, judged on the one hand by the methods of ardent supporters of Mr. Kensit, or on the other hand by those who are called "Romanisers." I would refuse altogether to have the position of the Church judged by the methods adopted by either section.

## The Moral and Spiritual Side

I will now speak of what I have been asked to address you—the moral issues involved in the women's movement. I am perfectly convinced that this movement really owes its force to the awakening, the spiritual awakening, of women to the tremendous mission of women in the world. It has come through education. Remember, the State has been educating the girls as well as the boys. Through education there has come about a realisation of the wonderful responsibility that attaches to womanhood. It is by woman that man is born into the world, and woman has realised and is realising that her great mission in the world is not merely to bring children into it, but also to care for them, to love them, to train them, and, if need be, to die for them—(hear, hear)—that they may have

their full inheritance of the highest and the best in life. There was a time when she accepted the position of leaving to her sovereign lord and master all the later training and the fitting of children for the full realisation of their life. That day has passed. To woman has now come a great moral sense of a responsibility which she cannot any longer fulfil by allowing the man alone to have everything to do with the conditions under which our social life has to be lived.

## An Appeal to Our "Anti" Friends

It is just here that we come into contact with those of our friends—I like to call them friends—who are temporarily, only temporarily, separated from us—our friends the Antis. They have always told us that the proper sphere of woman is, of course, the home. It is because I believe this so intensely that I want just to follow that idea for the moment. Mr. Lloyd George—(groans and hisses)—we won't waste time by expressing opinions about him—delivered an utterance upon this subject which intimately concerns us. He said, only a very short time ago, that "social reform is moving along an extended front, and any Government which is in power will have to carry out a policy of social reform, because of the greater education of the people and their natural discontent at the conditions under which they live. You cannot educate people and at the same time ask them to continue under conditions which they enjoyed when uneducated." Now, it is just because social reform cannot be thought of apart from the home that this is and must be a woman's question. (Applause.) Everything that touches social reform means securing conditions for a higher and fuller and nobler life for the whole community. Woman has realised that that higher and fuller life cannot be attained under present conditions; that children must not be born into the world to become the mere waste products of humanity, mentally deficient; while multitudes of those who survive are condemned to live and work under such conditions fatal to healthy, moral, and spiritual life. Woman to-day realises that she is voiceless about those conditions; and it is because her greatest mission in the world is to discharge that obligation to the children born into this world that she claims to have a right to say what conditions shall be created and what conditions shall be altered. She knows that in a democratic State she is impotent until she has that power; that is why she must have the vote. (Applause.) If that is not a great moral movement I don't know what is. It is the awakening of woman to her higher destiny as woman, to which she has, perhaps, been blind, and to which many still are blind to-day. They will arise as a body; they must awake, because in woman is everything that is best. The Antis, even, by your persuasion, by the inherent goodness that is in them, will rise up and claim to have their share in the most glorious mission ever given to womanhood.

I go on to another point. In all great social reforms there is one question that will arise, and that is the relation between the sexes. I am one of those who have been in the fight for social purity for a great number of years. My adherence to this cause is not of yesterday by any means, but my experience has been that in all these thirty years we were up against a dead wall, an absolutely dead wall of moral apathy. We could make little or no impression. At our meetings we did our best—I can picture those gatherings now. We were always up against it; and I have been asking myself for years what it meant, that amongst quite good people relatively—we are only relatively good, any of us!—amongst them there should be an absolute apathy regarding this question. I now know it is because there is one standard of moral purity accepted for men and another for women. There obtains among many men to-day in England, and at this very hour all over the world, that horrible fallacy which we are going to crush—the fallacy that inevitable necessity demands that men should make women the victims of their lust. We are here absolutely face to face with facts; and I, as one who have been in that fight, was attracted by this woman's movement and gave my heart to it, because I discerned, what I believe to be true to-day, that our real and best allies are the women.

## Who Carried the White Slave Act?

It was a very moving and suggestive thing, last year, to find that such a wave of moral indignation could be stirred as was stirred over the agitation for the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and by the revelations of the White Slave Traffic. I asked myself why it was that we—I class myself humbly among Archbishops, Bishops, leading laymen, and others, who for many years had tried our level best to get anything like an amendment to that Act—why it was that we had always failed, and yet, in 1912, the thing went through like a shot, with the

exception of two very important omissions which the women demanded and which were refused. I refer, of course, to the clauses intended to alter the abominable state of the law which allows the age of marriage to be fixed at twelve years, and the age of consent to stand at sixteen years; and these two demands of the women were brushed aside by the Government of the day. (Shame.) This is a great blot upon the Act which makes it still inadequate, and well nigh a dead letter; but for all that I was amazed by the fact that a great wave of moral indignation swept over the nation, and I asked myself why was it. It was because of the new movement among women! (Applause.) You know it, and I know it, to be perfectly true.

## How Is It Administered?

Let me carry this matter a little bit further. The women have the honour of having created the new moral sense in the community which carried the thing through: and all honour to anybody who backed them up!—but there was one great contention made by the women at that time; it was that to pass an Act of Parliament was one thing, to see it administered sincerely was another thing, and that a sincere administration of the Act would not be possible until women were in a position effectively to control that administration. Now, what has happened? At a time which we hoped would be the eve of greater and better things, in the summer, there happened that pitiable and lamentably illuminating Piccadilly flat case, a shameful case right through! Here you have the first case taken up by the Home Secretary, which he stated in the House of Commons was taken up and pushed as a bad one; yet the woman, who, under seven counts, for each one of which the maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment, pleads guilty to them all, gets three months in the second division! (Shame.) As regards the men, who were in spirit and in fact the real people who were striving to procure through her the victims of their lust, no effort so far as we know has been made to place them beside her in the dock. With brazen effrontery in the House of Commons we were told that as the law of England now stands their names were not relevant to the case. Further, Mr. McKenna stands up in the House of Commons and says that it is an open question—an open question!—whether justice was not done in that case. Women will see to it that there is no open question about this; and as long as it remains an open question whether men can have one standard by which they may be judged as innocent, while women shall be the victims and suffer bodily dishonour and every other kind of infamy, I say, until that question is fought and settled, this matter is not done with. That is the force which is behind the women's movement; that is why I am in it. (Applause.)

## What is to be Done?

Now I want to ask in all seriousness what has become of the moral indignation of the nation, the moral indignation which passed the Criminal Law Amendment Act? We were told last year that men would show us what men could do and would do for women. A great wave of moral indignation passed that Act. What has become of the moral indignation of the nation to-day? It is expending itself upon those very women who were mainly instrumental in causing that Act to be passed. Pious hands of horror are held up on all sides against women for doing things of which people disapprove; and yet women like Queenie Gerald can have three months in the second division, while long sentences in the third division are reserved for those who, whatever the opinion of their opponents may be about them, are out for a great moral and spiritual issue. (Applause.) The moral indignation amongst the men of this country is very largely expending itself against those who, of all others, are those to whom we should bow down in reverence—(prolonged applause)—who have had courage, where men have not had it, to fight a great battle for the moral purity which is the very life of the community. I tell you I talk as straight as this to men whenever I have the chance to meet them, and I ask how long it is going to be true that the real champions of this cause are to be the women. How long is the parody on Longfellow's words going to be the real measure of the moral force that there is in this country amongst men? You perhaps know it:

In the world's wide field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
You will find the Christian soldier  
Represented by his wife.

And it is true, it is true! The real moral champions who come out and fight for a moral issue are just the wives, the mothers, the sisters, and the daughters of men; my appeal is to everything that is best in manhood to come forward and see that this matter is dealt with as men should deal with it; with all the generosity that a man can show, and with the true chivalry which will put a man at the feet of a woman, and then rise to help her. Votes for Women is the answer to the whole question. (Prolonged applause.)







## THE MEETING OF THE "VOTES FOR WOMEN FELLOWSHIP"

KINGSWAY HALL, OCTOBER 16, 1913

**RESOLUTION:**—"That this Meeting records its profound indignation at the dishonourable way in which the Government have trifled with the urgent matter of the enfranchisement of women, and claims that immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament they shall give effect to the overwhelming wish of the people of this country by introducing and carrying into law a measure removing the sex barrier to the franchise. It further protests against the re-introduction of the torture of political prisoners and declares that neither the Cat and Mouse Act nor the system of Forcible Feeding is to be tolerated in a civilized country."

Kingsway Hall was filled from floor to ceiling on the evening of October 16 with VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellows and their friends. Long before eight o'clock the audience began to assemble, and a brisk trade was carried on by the paper-sellers, whose purple, white, and red regalia suggested the colours in a hedge of sweet peas and added just the necessary touch of beauty to the general atmosphere of cheerful comradeship. The same note of colour was carried out in the decorations of the hall and in the floral decoration of the platform, and acknowledgment should be made in this connection to the florist, Mr. Alexander, of Brook Street, whose sympathy with the objects of the meeting led him to supply all the flowers without profit to himself.

### Other Societies Present

Fourteen different Suffrage Societies were represented on the platform by their delegates, all wearing their own colours. These Societies were as follows: Church League for Woman's Suffrage, Free Church League, Jewish League, Men's League for Women's Rights, Men's Political Union, Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, London Graduates' Union for W.S., Tax Resistance League, Sanitary Inspectors, Actresses' Franchise League, International Woman's Franchise Club, Catholic League, International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Australian and New Zealand Voters' Association.

Before the meeting began, Mr. Harold Large gave a fine and stirring performance on the piano, working up his hearers to the right pitch of enthusiasm and setting their minds in tune for the speeches that were to follow.

### THE CHAIR

The speakers had a first-rate reception when they walked on to the platform, and the applause was renewed and redoubled when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, from the Chair, rose to open the proceedings. She spoke of the force of moral energy generated in such a gathering, when inspiration was converted into action. Two messages she had selected from the many letters received from Fellows who regretted their unavoidable absence. The first because it came from one who had been arrested last July, with two of the speakers on the platform, for a protest in the House of Commons against the "Cat and Mouse" Act—everybody regretted the absence of Lady Sybil Smith—(cheers)—and the second because it was from one who had paid the forfeit of her memorable protest against forcible feeding with her health, and practically with her life. The cruelties practised by the Home Office through their agents upon Jane Warton, because they did not know that Jane Warton was Lady Constance Lytton, would never be forgotten.

### LADY SYBIL SMITH

"I am more sorry than I can say not to be with you on Wednesday, though indeed I shall be with you in spirit. For family reasons I have to be in Ireland, but it is a great disappointment to me to miss the meeting."

### LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON

"I congratulate you, dear Fellows, on the wonderful growth you have made in so short a time. I congratulate you more especially on having to-night a large meeting in the Kingsway Hall with the Bishop of Kensington as your honoured guest. May the speeches at this meeting ring out all over the world, where the voice of VOTES FOR WOMEN is heard even now. And may the movement spread more quickly in Great Britain, where verily women need it and are ready for it as in no other land—here where the fight has been so prolonged, here where they have tortured the fighters nearly to death's door, and where some have met death most bravely as they fought." (Prolonged applause.)

The task of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, proceeded Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, was to build up a body of public opinion great enough and strong enough to insist that the oldest axiom of political justice, "That which touches all shall be approved by all," should be acknowledged

in the legal system of a so-called "democratic" country.

### The Prophet of Peace and The Rebel

Did it seem strange to some people in the audience that the Bishop of Kensington should be found side by side on the same platform with those who had challenged and defied the law? Not more strange than the staggering fact that he stood before them as a representative of one who had been arrested, tried, condemned, and executed as a rebel. There was room in this wide movement for the prophet of peace and the rebel. They often existed side by side even in the same individual. Pity was a rebel passion, so also was the passion for liberty.

It was deplorable that heroic and public-spirited women had unnecessarily and recklessly been driven to a war on property, but it was intolerable that those women should be tortured, that their bodies and minds should be broken. Could those who eschewed every kind of militant methods stop forcible feeding? She exhorted all, to whatever party they belonged, not to rest day or night until they had driven that revival of legal torture back to the hell from which it came. (Cheers.)

### THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON

The Bishop of Kensington then spoke, and a full report of his speech will be found on page 49. He roused immense enthusiasm by his peroration, and the applause lasted some time after he resumed his seat.

### THE COLLECTION

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then rose and called upon the meeting to contribute towards the funds for developing and organising the paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN. "I want to make sure of an annual working income of £3,000, and I know I shall get it," she declared, amid laughter. She read out the names of several who had already promised subscriptions, including that of Lady Constance Lytton, and further promise cards were then sent up to the platform. Altogether, the total sum raised at the meeting amounted to £468 16s. 6d.

### THE OTHER SPEAKERS

Mr. Pethick Lawrence then moved the resolution given at the head of this column. He spoke clearly and definitely on the political side of the question, showing how the country had been proved to be in favour of extending the franchise to women, and when heckled by a dissident on this assertion he roused both applause and laughter by tackling his opponent in a manner that still further proved his point. Nothing less than a Government measure was of any use, and if the Government were to recover a shred of their lost honour this must be introduced and carried next session. He also expressed his detestation of forcible feeding as a punitive measure, and by showing its analogy with the use of flogging in negro slavery demonstrated that a Government which could only maintain the disfranchisement of women by the use of forcible feeding had proved the case for enfranchising them.

Miss Evelyn Sharp seconded the resolution and spoke to the second half of it to show how the women who were now being forcibly fed in Holloway Gaol were a concrete instance of the whole case for Woman Suffrage, since the very use of forcible feeding proved the cheapness in which life, and especially the life of women, was held in comparison with property. She then gave instances, comparing the light sentences given in the Courts to those guilty of offences against little girls with the heavy sentences given to those convicted of theft or begging.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with great enthusiasm with only two dissentients.

### For the Dublin Children

At the close of the meeting, a collection was made outside the hall in aid of the fund for bringing over the children of the Dublin strikers to England. A sum amounting nearly to £15 was collected, and was handed over on the following day to the Daily Herald Fund for paying the railway fares of the children.

## SUFFRAGISTS AT ST. PAUL'S

Women Ejected With Violence

Last Sunday, a number of Suffragists prayed aloud in unison during the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral, appealing to the Church to protest against the forcible feeding of women, and uttering special petitions on behalf of Mary Richardson and Annie Kenney. Instead of asking them to leave, and allowing them to walk out quietly, which has been done in other churches and cathedrals where the same chant has been sung, the vergers of St. Paul's at once seized the women with great violence and proceeded to drag and push them out of the cathedral. This, naturally, led to great confusion, the vergers even knocking down chairs in their eagerness to get hold of the women, whom in some cases they hurt so much that resistance was made and still greater violence was used. Merely for remonstrating at the way the Suffragists were being handled, some women were promptly ejected, while other members of the congregation, it is stated, walked out to show their indignation at the conduct of the vergers.

### "You Must Pray Elsewhere"

Still more reprehensible was the conduct of the officials towards women who had not interrupted the service, but whom they supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be about to do so. One of these, who said that she was only praying, was told that she must go and pray elsewhere! We are reminded of the old story of the chief verger of a certain cathedral who, when asked whether there were facilities for private prayer, answered severely: "There used to be when I first came here, but I soon put a stop to that sort of thing!"

### The Case of Miss Somers

In the case of Miss Somers, the aggression was entirely on the part of the vergers. She was silently kneeling when one of them hurried up to her, laid his hand on her shoulder, and told her she must come and sit elsewhere. Somewhat surprised, she rose and prepared to comply. Immediately she was seized and dragged out of the cathedral with such force and fury that her hair became dishevelled and her clothes torn. To explain her extraordinary plight and that of her companions to the astonished bystanders, Miss Somers began to address the crowd from the cathedral steps, and was then arrested by two constables, who hurt her so severely by the way they twisted her arms that after in vain calling upon them to desist she was forced in self-defence to kick them. She was at one point dropped upon the ground, and her hand and knee were injured.

### Independent Evidence Discredited

At the Mansion House on Monday, when charged before the Lord Mayor with assaulting a police-constable and breaking a by-law by attempting to hold a meeting, Miss Somers called four independent witnesses to prove the truth of the account we have just given. Miss Kitch, who was charged at the same time with obstructing a constable in the execution of his duty outside St. Paul's Cathedral, also called witnesses in her defence. Police evidence, however, was allowed, as usual, to override all other, and the Lord Mayor, lamenting that "young ladies of education and culture" should set such an example to their less educated sisters, discharged Miss Kitch on the ground that her assault was unintentional, and sentenced Miss Somers to a fine of £3 or a month's imprisonment. She elected to go to prison, but on her fine being paid without her knowledge she was released.

We should like to ask the Lord Mayor exactly what he considers a "young lady of education and culture" should do when she is taken from her prayers in church and thrown into the street by a verger and a constable? Would it not be better to press a little education and culture upon the officials who are guilty of such an outrageous and irreverent assault?

### IN OTHER CATHEDRALS

#### At Birmingham

At Birmingham Cathedral, on Sunday morning, some twenty Suffragists seated in a side gallery chanted in unison, at the conclusion of the Collect for the day, the following prayer:

"God save Sylvia Pankhurst, Mary Richardson, and all Suffragist prisoners, save them, save them! Their enemies torture them, they are all persecuted, they suffer for conscience sake. Spare them, spare them; hear us when we pray to Thee!"

Every eye was turned towards them, but no attempt was made to eject them, and when they had finished their prayer they walked quietly out of the building.

#### At Norwich

At Norwich Cathedral a similar incident took place, the supplication in this case being made particularly for Miriam Pratt, who was sentenced last week at Cambridge Assizes to eighteen months'

imprisonment. Mr. Justice Bray, who sentenced her, was seated almost immediately in front of the Suffragists who uttered their petition during the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men. They then remained quietly in their places till the end of the service, no attempt being made to eject them.

### A BISHOP ADDRESSED

At St. Luke's, Kensington, the Bishop of London, when he began to preach, was addressed by a woman, who exhorted him to make some protest against forcible feeding in his sermon. She then walked out of the church.

## SUFFRAGISTS UNDER THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

### Releases During the Week

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released on Wednesday in a terrible state of weakness after an eight days' hunger and thirst strike.

Mr. Robson Paige was released from Pentonville Prison on October 15, having completed his month's sentence (for obstruction outside the Pavilion in July) in three parts, and gone through the hunger strike twice.

Mrs. Rigby was released last Monday evening. She was re-arrested for the fifth time on October 15, the police making a raid for the purpose on the platform of a Suffrage meeting at Liverpool.

Dr. Dorothea Smith and Miss Margaret Morrison, who were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at Glasgow on October 15 for firing a house last July, were released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act on Monday. Dr. Smith had twice been released after hunger striking while on remand.

Miss Miriam Pratt was also released on Monday in a critical condition. After being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at Cambridge on October 14, she was brought to London for imprisonment at Holloway.

The Anonymous Suffragist was released for a second time on October 21.

### The "Suffragist De Wet"

Miss Lilian Lenton has again outwitted the police. She was committed for trial in custody on October 9, on a charge of firing the Kew Gardens Tea Pavilion last February; after hunger striking and being forcibly fed, she was released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act on October 15, and on October 18 was reported "missing." This is the third time Miss Lenton has evaded the police, though they were keeping watch all round the house in which she was staying.

Miss Casey is another Suffragist reported "missing." She was released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act on October 9, having been sentenced at Bradford to three months' hard labour on October 3. In spite of the close police guard round the friend's house in which she was staying, Miss Casey escaped, it is said disguised as a doctor, in a silk hat and frock coat.

### Re-arrested

Miss Dulcie West was re-arrested for the second time on Tuesday last.

### MISS ANNIE KENNEY

Miss Annie Kenney, who was released last Monday week on a five days' licence, after an eight days' hunger and thirst strike, has not been re-arrested up to the time of going to press, though with immense courage and spirit she managed to attend the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union in the Knightsbridge Hall on Monday afternoon. When the meeting had been in progress some time she arrived in an ambulance, and was carried on to the platform on a stretcher. She remained there till the end of the meeting, the audience making no demonstration, by request, on account of her great weakness. Her licence was put up to auction, and realised £25. Although the door of the hall was watched by police and detectives, she was allowed to go and come without any attempt being made to re-arrest her.

### IN THE COURTS

**Thursday, October 10.**—At the Central Police Court, Glasgow, charged with behaving in a disorderly manner and assaulting Lord Salvesen, Judge; Miss Jane Hendry, Miss Julia Hogg, and Miss Jane Smith; remanded in custody.

**Saturday, October 12.**—At Glasgow; Miss Hendry, Miss Hogg, Miss Smith, committed for trial; bail allowed.

**Monday, October 20.**—At the Mansion House Police Court; before the Lord Mayor, charged with assaulting the police outside St. Paul's Cathedral; Miss Rachel Somers, fined £3 or one month, fine paid, and Miss Ruth Kitch, discharged.

At the Thames Police Court, on remand, charged with obstructing the police at Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrest, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, former fined £3 and two guineas costs, latter discharged.

**Tuesday, October 21.**—At the Whitley County Petty Sessions Court, charged with being found on enclosed premises for the supposed purpose of committing a felony, Miss Jessie Wilcox; remanded on bail for a week.

At the London Sessions, charged with breaking Colonial Office windows, Miss Richardson; sentenced to four months,



## COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

### LIGHT SENTENCES

#### For Assault on a Girl

The *Manchester Evening News* (October 16) reports case of a clerk charged at the Stockport County Police Court with assaulting a girl of thirteen during a cinematograph performance.

Sentence: A fine of 20s. and costs.

#### For Food Adulteration

The *Times* (October 9) reports case of a farmer charged at Devonport Police Court with selling sausages mixed with boracic acid to the extent of 28 grains to the pound, so as to render them injurious to health. Two medical officers of health gave evidence that boracic acid produced grave gastric disturbances, and that some people could be very seriously affected by it.

Sentence: A fine of 10s., and in another case in which the quantity of boracic acid was 112 grains to the pound, a fine of £2.

### HEAVY SENTENCES

#### For Housebreaking

The *Hull Times* (October 18) reports case of a man charged at the Lindsey Quarter Sessions, held at Lincoln, with breaking into a dwelling-house and stealing £10 18s.

Sentence: 5 years' penal servitude.

#### For Stealing a Pair of Boots

The *Hull Times* (October 17) reports case of a baker charged at the Lindsey Quarter Sessions with stealing a pair of boots.

Sentence: 18 months' hard labour.

At the same Sessions, the *Hull Times* also reports case of another man charged with stealing a pair of trousers.

Sentence: 6 months' hard labour.

### WHAT IS PERSISTENT CRUELTY?

As an evidence of the extent to which a man may consider his wife as his property, to be knocked about if she annoys him, a case reported in the *Hull Times* on October 18 would take a good deal of beating. It was that of a labourer summoned by his wife at the Epworth Petty Sessions. She alleged persistent cruelty and applied for a separation.

The plaintiff said they were married at Christmas, 1905, and lived happily together for about twelve months before they began to disagree. Fifteen months ago she left him for three months, but went back on his promising to do better. Before she left him he did not provide enough food for herself and the children; after her return, she had no complaint to make about this, but about ten days after she went back he nearly strangled her. Since then he had assaulted her several times (instances were given), and on September 14 last he thrashed her, and she had been afraid to live with him since.

Three witnesses were called, including an inspector, to prove that they had seen marks on the plaintiff's neck; her mother also gave evidence in her favour. A man and his wife, who were neighbours of the couple, were called by the defendant to say that they had not seen him assault his wife. In cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted going to all night dances in connection with dancing classes, when she stayed at her mother's and returned home the next day. She also admitted that she sometimes took a glass of beer in a public-house.

#### "The Woman Very Much to Blame"

After hearing the evidence, the Chairman said the Bench were quite unanimous that no case of persistent cruelty had been made out, and that the woman was very much to blame for nagging and for staying away all night when her husband did not wish her to do so. Very few men, he added, would be willing for a wife to attend all night dances.

The case was dismissed, so the woman is left dependent for her bread and butter upon a man whom she is afraid to live with. (We readily suppose that in this, as in all similar cases, there were faults on both sides. But it is evident, even from the newspaper account on which we rely for our information, that the husband was considered by the Bench of magistrates to have a perfect right: (1) To permit or forbid his wife to attend dances or enter a public-house; and (2) To thrash and nearly strangle his wife without being guilty of "persistent cruelty.")

### WHAT IS CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE?

We have before referred (see *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, September 19, page 729) to the tendency of judges and magistrates to dismiss cases of assault in the absence of corroborative evidence—the most difficult of all evidence, naturally, to produce in such cases. A particularly flagrant instance of this tendency in the case of a young woman who applied at the Tottenham Police Court for an affiliation order against a married man, a sweet manufacturer, is reported in *Thomson's Weekly News* (October 18). In dismissing the application after the case had been heard, the magistrate is reported to have said to the complainant: "I don't say what you say is untrue, but the law requires that your evidence shall be corroborated."

The girl's mother had given evidence on behalf of her daughter, alleging that when she told the man of the birth he asked whether it was a boy or a girl, and that the man's wife had given her money to buy milk and eggs for her daughter.

The man's wife gave evidence on behalf

of her husband, saying he had sworn to her he was innocent. She denied having said to complainant: "I have been expecting this; of course, it belongs to him," though she admitted having called on the girl.

Now, why should the man's wife's evidence be accepted as "corroborative" while the girl's mother's evidence was dismissed?

### WOMEN'S PRESENCE IN THE COURTS

At the Exeter Police Court on October 17, when the case came up of an ostler charged with assaulting a little girl of ten, women were directed to leave the Court. One woman, said in the *Western Morning News* to be a local Suffragist, refused to leave, whereupon the Court officer took her by the arm to eject her. She then went before the Bench to ask if the Court had the right to order her to leave.

The Clerk: You can take it from me on my reputation that the magistrates are perfectly right in their order.

The Suffragist: I leave because I always obey an order, but I leave under protest, because I think there ought to be here some representatives of a certain age of the sex that has been sinned against.

#### Was the Clerk Right?

She then left; but for the benefit of others who may wish to make a similar protest against this custom of clearing the Court of women when cases of particular importance to women are being taken, we may remind our readers of an interesting communication that appeared in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on January 17, 1913, in which the writer, Mr. P. A. Spanton, a solicitor, shows that the Court has no right to exclude women from the hearing of any case, but only a right to exclude the public. Were the men as well as the women excluded from the Exeter Police Court on October 17?

#### Judge Rowlett's Important Ruling

We call attention also to Judge Rowlett's admonition of the superintendent of police who, during the hearing of a case of assault upon a girl under sixteen at the Northamptonshire Assizes last Tuesday, ordered the exclusion of women from the Court.

He said: "The superintendent has no power to give such orders. I am the master in this Court. I wish this to be understood, it is not right that women should be excluded from the Court when other women have to give evidence in these cases. If there are any women outside who wish to come in, let them do so."

Two or three women took advantage of this ruling, and we hope all women will make use of it in future when attempts are made to exclude them from the hearing of cases to which the male part of the public are admitted. The presence of women in Court when cases of this kind are being tried is a great support to the girl who has to give evidence, and incidentally a deterrent to evil-minded comments on the part of men or youths who are attracted by curiosity only to the hearing of these cases.

### THE PRISON VAN

Mr. Robson Paige, who has, by the way, joined the *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Fellowship since his release from Pentonville Gaol last week, writes us confirming what we said a fortnight ago about the conveyance of men and women together in the same prison van. "When I was taken from Marlborough Street to Pentonville on July 16, Miss Wyan and Miss Annie Ball, besides other women prisoners who were not Suffragists, were conveyed in the same van as myself and other men prisoners."

he writes. Referring, too, to the procedure of the police court, which he considers a disgrace after 2,000 years of Christianity," Mr. Paige says: "Speaking generally, the whole attitude of magistrates and prosecutors towards prisoners is one of 'We've no time to listen to you, we want our lunch!'"

### THE WASTE OF CHILD LIFE

Not a week goes by without fresh instances being available of the terrible waste of child life from preventable causes. On October 10, at an inquest held in Southwark on the death of an infant child from starvation—the mother had been unable to buy enough milk to keep it alive—the Coroner, Dr. Waldo, remarked:—

"One-third of the cases I have to deal with in this Court concern the death of children under ten years of age. Many of these deaths are, I am sure, quite unnecessary." And when the poor mother said she had been to the doctor to get some medicine, Dr. Waldo exclaimed: "Medicine! It isn't medicine that the children want, it is food!"

The coroner at West Worlington, Devon, was equally emphatic in his remarks last Tuesday, on the death of the little daughter of a man who had a wife and seven children to maintain on a wage of 11s. 8d. a week.

#### Not the Parents' Fault

Similarly, at an inquest held at Bury on a child who died from burns, the Coroner, Mr. S. F. Butcher, said the other day that he did not know how this problem of mothers leaving their children when they went out to work was going to be solved, but the waste of child life by reason of it was getting very serious. He was particularly anxious to point out that he did not wish to blame the parents—a point which the jury applauded—for the man was short of work, and the woman naturally went out to earn the wherewithal to keep the home together. The only inference seemed to be, he added afterwards, that

the State should provide a subsidy where necessary.

It is an advance in public opinion to find an official blaming the State rather than the mother for the death of her child. The Coroner's remarks also accentuate the need of the woman's vote to enable her to bring effectual pressure to bear upon the State, upon whom he called for a solution of the trouble.

#### The Dangers of Flannelette

A more direct instance of the connection between the woman's vote and the State's responsibility towards the child is seen in the case of the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, which was passed in the last Session of Parliament. It was framed for the purpose of safeguarding the public against the sale of highly inflammable material, such as flannelette; but owing to the representations of the manufacturers, who circularised Members of Parliament (see *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, May 23), the word flannelette was deleted from the Bill, and the Act, as it stands, merely prevents the maker and seller from describing an inflammable material as non-inflammable. The Act does not prevent the most highly inflammable flannelette from being placed on the market as long as it is not labelled non-inflammable.

Can anyone doubt that, if women as well as manufacturers had votes, such a futile Bill would have been allowed to occupy the time of Parliament in the most crowded Session on record?

### ANOTHER BISHOP'S VIEWS ON WOMEN

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Council for the Promotion of Public Morals, last Friday, the Bishop of Birmingham said there were signs of the dawn of the very best age the world had ever seen. One of these signs was the position which women were now taking in the life of the world. The fact that woman's realm was now outside the home as well as within was likely to strengthen the bold of all that was pure upon our young people.

## MRS. PANKHURST IN AMERICA

### Detained by Immigration Board—Admitted on Appeal to Washington

The American Immigration authorities have given Mrs. Pankhurst a magnificent send-off on her lecturing tour through the United States. On arriving at New York in the French liner *La Provence*, last Saturday morning, she was not allowed to land, but was interviewed by an immigration inspector, who asked her if she had ever been in gaol. On her replying in the affirmative, she was asked whether she had ever been convicted of arson. She never had, was her reply, but she accepted responsibility for the commission of arson by her followers because she had made speeches inciting them to do such things.

As the vessel proceeded to the pier, Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that her cause and that of the American colonists who fought against George III. were identical, and insisted that her mission to the States was not to stir up trouble there, but a mission precisely the same as that of Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders who came to seek support for Home Rule.

#### At Ellis Island

At Ellis Island, Mrs. Pankhurst was taken before a special Board of Inquiry, and the following is part of her account of what happened:—

"The three men judging my case read typewritten papers for what seemed almost an hour. I asked if I might now be represented by counsel. They refused. The three men had what looked like prepared documents and prepared questions about my name, how much money I had, where I was born, &c. Then they began on my convictions in England, and I told them I had been sent to prison for political reasons. In my answers I told them practically the history of our cause for the last seven years. I explained to them that before leaving England for France my licence under the 'Cat and Mouse' Act had expired, that I had not been re-arrested when it expired, that I had spoken at a big mass meeting one Sunday subsequently, and that I had gone to the station to take the Continental train, many newspaper men accompanying me, and still was not arrested. Therefore I considered myself free to go away. Then they announced I would not be allowed to enter the United States. They would not permit me to make explanations: they interrupted me constantly. I asked them on what grounds I was barred, and they

said because of moral turpitude. There was no deliberation, and I am sure my case was prejudged. I told them if I were guilty of moral turpitude their ancestors and all the ancestors of those American colonists who tossed tea overboard in Boston Harbour were guilty of moral turpitude."

#### Guilty of "Moral Turpitude"

At the end of the hearing it was officially stated that the Immigration authorities had ordered her deportation on the ground of having committed felony "involving moral turpitude." An appeal was at once lodged by the lawyer representing Mrs. Pankhurst with Mr. Caminetti, the Commissioner-General of Immigration at Washington. Mr. Caminetti refused to release her, pending the decision of the Secretary of Labour, Mr. Wilson, the final judge in such matters. Mr. Secretary Wilson conferred with President Wilson at the White House, with the result that, shortly after noon on Monday last, the news that Washington had reversed the decision of the Immigration authorities was received at Ellis Island, and Mrs. Pankhurst was allowed to land in her own recognisances on condition that her stay should not exceed five weeks. A huge crowd cheered her as she stepped ashore and was driven off in Mrs. Belmont's motor-car.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that this hasty reversal decision was the culmination of the outburst of public feeling roused by the detention of Mrs. Pankhurst at Ellis Island. All classes of Suffragists were indignant at her threatened deportation, and protest meetings were called in Chicago, Detroit, Denver, Cincinnati, and other cities. Miss Jane Addams, the well-known Chicago Suffragist, while declining to pass judgment on militancy, which she feels to be wrong, was strongly of the opinion that Mrs. Pankhurst "should have an adequate and dignified hearing in this country."

So what promised to be a mere lecturing tour has been made into a kind of triumphal progress through the blundering action of the American Immigration Board. Under the circumstances, the *Globe's* pean of triumph last Monday over the prompt action of America in excluding Mrs. Pankhurst was a little "previous."

#### QUI S'EXCUSE S'ACCUSE!

Mr. Herbert Samuel, now visiting the States, is reported by Renter as having referred at a banquet in New York to Mrs. Pankhurst's remark that her admittance to the country was a blow to the Liberal Government in England. "That is not true," he said, "and of course, if she wants to remain here we have no objection."



## "THE MOST DISTRESSFUL COUNTRY"

When Mrs. Pethick Lawrence asked me to go to Dublin and bring some of the child victims of the strike back to England to be cared for at her cottage in Surrey, I was only too glad to be able to go off at once, for I knew from past experience how terribly the suffering of women fighting for industrial freedom is increased by seeing their children lacking food and clothing as the result of a prolonged strike or lock-out.

Even in prosperous times a true-born Irishman manages to look forlorn and desolate, and the merriest Irish girl has sadness lurking behind her smile, but the appearance of the men and women of Dublin to-day beggars description, and one is lost in admiration at the heroism that keeps them holding out against tyranny at such a terrible cost.

### The Women's Conditions

The conditions under which the women work are, of course, much worse than those of the men, and the wages much more disgracefully low, but under the leadership of Miss Larkin, James Larkin's sister, they too are combining in large numbers, and there is an ever-growing feeling of solidarity which will appeal to all those of our Fellowship.

In fact, this Dublin strike will be memorable for the heroic part which women have taken in it.

The wages paid to the women and girls are a disgrace to a civilized country, and make the heroism and pluck of the women one of the miracles of our time. Here are some of the facts given to me by Miss Larkin and some of the girls to whom I spoke. They told me, for instance, that two girls, aged fifteen and sixteen, working at a linen factory, were paid 10d. for twelve days' work and 11d. for ten days' work. And they worked from 8.30 till six o'clock. Two embroideresses in the same firm worked from 8.30 to one o'clock for 1d. and 1½d. Twelve fine cushions had to be embroidered for 2½d. The firm then tried to get cushions embroidered in three colours, which took longer, for 2½d. a dozen. This was too much for the girls, and in spite of having no union they struck.

Eventually a Union was formed. They also told me that a trick was played on the girls by a firm of tobaccoists offering Dublin girls work in Belfast at 7s. 6d. a week and food and lodging. But when they arrived they were beaten out of the factory by the Belfast girls and were starving in the streets. The Secretary of the Union found them and paid their fares back to Dublin.

### Fifty Hours for 10s.

In one factory, the girls work fifty hours for 10s. The girl I spoke to had been there seven years and was twenty-seven years old. No one earned more at her kind of work than 11s. She had no father and helped to support her mother. A great grievance of the workers at this firm is that the girls have to attend a sewing-class and gymnasium after work hours, and 2d. a week is stopped out of their wages for these classes. If the girls work overtime, they are allowed half an hour for tea, but ½d. is stopped out of their pay.

At a paper factory, a girl of twenty who has worked there two years only earns 6s. a week, and the forewoman, who oversees fifty girls, only earns 16s. a week.

In both these firms the girls were locked out for wearing the badges of their own Union. The significant thing is that so long as the girls only wore the general badge of the men's Union the masters took very little notice. But they had always depended on the women to break the men's strikes by working at a lower wage, so that as soon as the women began to organise themselves, form their own Unions, and wear their own badges, notices were put up saying that if they wore the Union badge they would be dismissed. The girls wore the badges and were locked out.

At another factory, two men were dismissed for refusing to handle "tainted goods," whereupon all the girls immediately "downed tools" and are now all on strike.

### The Trust of the Women

I consider the work which Miss Larkin has done in organising the women workers one of the most important pieces of work ever accomplished for women, and it is a great honour to be allowed to help her by easing the strain which their loyal adhesion to her teaching has put upon the women who have children to keep on their slender strike pay.

The trust of the women in letting their children go so far is very touching, and shows how dire is the distress in which they are to-day.

The circumstances of one mother whose child is coming to the Sundial Cottage, at Holmwood, will give an idea of the circumstances of most of the children, for it is typical of many. The mother is thirty-three years old and has five children. Her husband went to America four years ago, but for the last year she has heard nothing of him, nor has she received any money from him. She earns 7s. a week at sack repairing. She spends 1s. 6d. on rent, gives 4s. 6d. to a sister to look after and feed the five children while she is at work, and she pays 2d. a week to the Union. During the strike she only has 5s. a week on which to do everything. But her courage is high and there is no slightest sign of giving in. And to-day she and her child and the children of others are safely housed in the Sundial Cottage, whose motto is the keynote of all that happens there:—

"Let others tell of storm and shower,  
I mark the sunny morning hour."

### The Journey to England

Our journey was not without adventures, but every working man and woman on the way gave us greeting and wished us luck, from the stevedore on the quay who gave them 3d. for sweets to the stewardess of the first-class saloon who could not resist going in to see them and share with the third-class stewardess in what was evidently considered the privilege of looking after them.

For a new spirit is abroad, and women are realising as never before that in union, in fellowship, is the only hope of the future, that only as we stand together, refusing to be made "blacklegs," but demanding equally with men a fair wage for fair work, shall we gain the economic freedom on which the future welfare of the race so largely depends. The Dublin women are putting up a magnificent fight, which is part of that still bigger fight being waged all the world over by women for liberty of body, soul, and spirit, and if we all show the courage and heroic self-denial of our Irish sisters' victory cannot be very far away.

MARY NEAL.

## WOMAN CHEMISTS AND THE HOME

In view of the food adulteration conviction noted on page 52, our readers may be interested in an account given in a recent issue of the *New York Times* of "Uncle Sam's Woman Chemists and the Work They Do." Woman chemists and bacteriologists—some of them mere girls—have been playing a very successful part in the United States Government's campaign against the supply of bad food, whether from adulteration or improper condition. They are all engaged under the United States Bureau of Chemistry, and are not only occupied in inspection or in the laboratory, but assist in preparing the cases for prosecution.

### Purifying the Food of the State

In several notable cases the success of the Government has been attributed by the Chief of the Bureau to the able and thorough preliminary work of its women, and their testimony in Court. Miss Greathouse, a woman graduate of Michigan, is already Chief of the Bacteriological Division, and has found practical ways of overcoming the difficulties arising from varied inter-State laws, and the long distances over which food has to travel. Among other devices, she carries with her portable laboratories for testing milk and shell-fish at the point of delivery. Miss Wessling is chief of the bread-testing section, and has developed test standards for every quality of flour. In her department State-grown wheat is constantly being tested by the ordinary processes of milling and making into bread, and their recipe not only serves their test purposes, but is becoming the standard bread-making recipe for the American housewife. She had to fight a number of hard cases in the Law Courts to establish her standards, but emerged triumphant. Miss Doyle is engaged upon detection of illegal colouring of all canned goods, pastry, cakes, confectionery, jellies, cordials, biscuits, &c., besides testing the nature of the colouring used for paper, leather, &c. She has discovered over 100 forbidden methods of colouring in food stuffs, most of them poisonous.

### Chapter 10

## The Best Friends of Draper Shops

The best friends of draper shops are common soaps, and the women who scrub and rub with them.

A quicker way of wearing out clothes could hardly be discovered.

Fels-Naptha soap was invented to make clothes cleaner and whiter and sweeter than with ordinary soaps.

Not only was the invention successful, but the only right way, the best way of using it, happened to be "the Fels-Naptha way."

So that the best way—"the Fels-Naptha way"—happens to be the easiest and the cheapest way.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E C

## POLICY FOR A GENERAL ELECTION

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—There can be no question, to my mind, that it is quite idle for women at the present juncture to look for help from any political party whatever; it is sheer waste of time and money to lobby any longer. Politicians cannot, or will not, help us. Our hope lies in the concentration and organisation of the vast, but invertebrate, mass of opinion amongst the male electorate at large, in favour of granting the vote to women on the same condition as it is granted to men.

Personally I have not, during the last year, met with one man of ordinary intelligence who denies the justice of this; and I have long held the urgent need of refusing to allow the red herring of universal suffrage to be drawn across a path that is ethically clear, straight, unmistakable.

I therefore welcome your suggestion, and will do my best, individually, to further its aim; while as president of the Women Writers' Suffrage League, I will lay it before my committee for their earnest consideration.—Yours, &c.

FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

Court o' Hill, Tenbury.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—The chief difficulty, it seems to me, of accepting any but an Anti-Government General Election policy is that the Liberal party quite obviously intends to go to the country with Mr. Asquith as its leader.

From Mr. Asquith we can get no assurance satisfactory to Suffragists, nor should we believe in it if he gave it. To us, he is no longer a man of honour whose word can be trusted.

The official policy of the Men's League is opposition to the Liberal Cabinet as at present constituted—that is to say, with Mr. Asquith as Premier. If Liberals choose to go to the country with the Cabinet composed as at present, it seems inevitable that Suffragists must oppose it. That being the position, is there anything to be gained in approaching personally the unremoved obstacle?—Yours faithfully,

LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

October 17, 1913.

### THE MEN OF THE NORTH

The activities of the Northern Men's Federation are increasing as the date of the Convention (December 6) approaches, when delegates from all the principal towns of the North will meet in conference to discuss the most practicable policy for Suffragist electors to adopt at the next General Election.

The Federation is working especially hard in the Bridgeton Division. Mr. McCallum Scott's constituency, where ex-Baillie Rae and others have already promised the women their votes, and where a Mass Meeting is to be held at the Mechanics' Institute on October 27, the same day that Sir Edward Grey has promised to receive a deputation at Berwick-on-Tweed from the Branch of the Federation in that town.

The Morpeth Town Council, passing a Suffrage resolution on October 14, added a rider requesting that the opinions of other Town Councils be also taken on the subject as representing the responsible opinions of responsible citizens.

### WOMEN LIBERALS OF THE NORTH

At the annual Council meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Women's Liberal Associations, held at Chester last week, Mrs. Stewart-Brown, late President, made an interesting statement on her resignation, which we recorded at the time in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. She said she wished to make it clear that she had not severed her connection with the Liberal party. She was as convinced a Liberal as she had ever been. Her reason for resigning the presidency of the Union was that she preferred in future to have a perfectly free hand in dealing with the question of Women's Suffrage, and because she thought she could serve the Liberal cause better by adopting that attitude. It was her intention to continue to work in and through the Liberal party with a view to obtaining the franchise for women.

### A Resolution Passed

A Suffrage resolution, pledging the Council "to press unceasingly for this measure of justice to women until it is granted," was carried after a warm discussion. Mrs. Rea, who proposed it, taking the opportunity to denounce militancy, and saying that they must be Liberals first and Suffragists afterwards. Woman Suffrage, she reminded her hearers, was not included in the official programme of the Liberal party, and it was not the object for which the Women's Liberal Federation was formed.

Reading the report of Mrs. Rea's speech, we can understand why Mrs. Stewart-Brown was obliged to resign.

### WHAT WOMEN LIBERALS CAN DO

As an instance of the power of women Liberals, if they choose to exercise it, a correspondent sends us the story of a certain Liberal candidate who was chosen unanimously by the men's Liberal committee in a provincial town a few weeks ago. The day after, the President of the new Women's Liberal Suffrage Federation returned from her holidays and laid her list of test questions before the prospective candidate. He read them through, then said, "I see! I will resign."

He did so.

### TRADE UNION PRESSURE

The Trade Unions in Bolton have been busy lately carrying resolutions urging the Parliamentary Labour Party to expedite the passage of a Woman Suffrage Bill during the coming session, and pointing out that the exclusion of women from the franchise is contrary to every principle of democracy. The resolutions passed also call particularly upon the Members for Bolton and Westthorpe to do all in their power to secure the passage of such a measure. Among the Societies who have passed these resolutions are the Amalgamated Societies of Tailors, Engineers (6th and 7th branches), and Plate Moulders, the Bakers' Society, Operative Roller Makers, Bolton and District Gasworkers, United Pattern Makers (Branch 15), and the Association of the Blind.



## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

### THE VICTORY IN ICELAND

The victory in Iceland is now complete, for, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Royal Assent of Denmark has been given to the new Reform Act passed by the Icelandic Althing on September 20. By this reform of Iceland's constitution, women will be admitted to the Parliamentary franchise on an absolute equality with men, that is, universal franchise will prevail.

We congratulate our Icelandic sisters warmly on their complete victory and on the splendid work they have done in educating their countrymen and thus obtaining their full rights of citizenship.

### THE MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY

(From a Correspondent)

A correspondent, recently returned from a holiday spent in Hungary, sends us the following interesting account of what he saw of the Suffrage movement in that country:—

Everyone I met took a deep interest in our Suffrage movement, and they are well informed through their local Press of the "doings" of the Suffragettes. Though I rarely saw an English paper, yet I was able to ascertain from my Hungarian friends all the important events taking place in the English movement during my holiday, the names of all the leaders in the English Suffrage societies being well known to the intelligent Hungarian. It soon became known that I was a member of one of our various Suffrage societies, and this caused great interest, various people wishing to have my badge as a valued possession after it had been very carefully inspected.

#### No Opposition to the Vote

In all my conversations, though I met people who had doubts as to the practical benefits to be derived from granting the vote to women, yet I never met one man or woman absolutely opposed to the extended franchise. Of course, very many were opposed to all forms of militancy, but after the case had been fairly put to them of the Government's opposition and injustice to women, they readily understood the difficult position in which our women are placed, and felt that our brave pioneers have no other course open to them.

The interest evinced in our movement by the professors and the university students I met was very encouraging, for they unanimously admitted the justice of the woman's case for enfranchisement. At one outlying village situated among the hills of Transylvania, mention was made at a religious meeting by a distinguished professor that I was a keen supporter of Votes for Women. This was the first public utterance made on this question in the place, and the remark was received with prolonged applause by the men and women present, though some seemed filled with wonder as well as perhaps even a little fear!

#### Higher Education for Women

In one old-fashioned town I met a public-spirited lady who openly associates herself with the Hungarian Women's Suffrage Society, and reads regularly the Suffrage paper. Though many lady students now enter the university, recently her daughter was the only lady student in the town to pass through the topmost class in the gymnasium (or grammar school) with the idea of entering later for a university course. This caused much gossip in local society, it being thought terrible for one girl to study with a class of youths! But the mother and daughter bravely fought their battle for the higher education of women, and the result was that the girl student came out with high honours, and I was pleased to see an address presented to her by her admiring fellow-students. She is now studying at one of the large universities.

#### A Hungarian Actress

It was also my pleasure to meet a clever and popular actress on several occasions at her home, and at first she was filled with horror at the doings of the militants. But she was able to put aside any preconceived prejudices against the militants, and while deprecating the action of our Government for driving our brave women to such extremes and for imprisoning so large a number for a just cause, she said in the future she would read with intense interest all the "doings" of the Suffragettes. I told her what a power an Actresses' League, like our own in England, might be in helping to win the vote in due course for the womanhood of Hungary.

One amusing incident occurred. It appeared that on the stage frequent reference

had been made by the actors to the Suffragettes, but they had pronounced the word as *Soff-raw-gette*. It was with keen delight that in one town a group of people formed themselves into a class, regarding me as their English teacher, as I pronounced the familiar word to them. On many other occasions I was asked to render this same service!

#### England No Longer Leads

But the truest and deepest note was struck by one of the lecturers in a large city college, who said: "In the past, we Hungarians have looked to England for light and leading, and it is a grievous thing to many of us now that at the present time we cannot do so, since you are treating your women political prisoners in this barbarous way, and denying to them justice, a thing you have made so much of in the past. Why is it possible in your country to have such a measure as the 'Cat and Mouse' Act, and so torture women for demanding what some of your colonies have already granted, and what many leaders in all civilised countries are agreed is just and right and must eventually come in your own land?"

It is at such times that a true patriot's blood boils with indignation, and one feels the shame that is at present staining our country's honour, her fair name, her statue of justice, and her present history.

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- 7.—To secure new members for the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship.
- 8.—To contribute to the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Fund, for various purposes, including the upkeep of the paper.
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To tell the true story of the Movement, both in its constitutional and militant development, and also to show the causes that have produced and are still fomenting the present revolt.

The "Votes for Women" Fellowship is not a Suffrage Society, but an association of friends who desire to work together for the accomplishment of a very distinct and definite purpose. It does not compete in any way with any Suffrage organization. Membership is open to men and women who belong to any of the Suffrage societies, both militant and non-militant, and also to men and women who are not hitherto connected with the Suffrage movement or committed to any Suffrage party or policy.

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9, Grafton Street, W.

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55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

Church League for Women's Suffrage,  
6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

Civil Service Suffrage Society,  
19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association,  
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Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies,  
14, St. James' Street, S.W.

Forward Gynmic Suffrage Union,  
53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Free Church League for Women's Suffrage,  
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Mill Field, Street, Somerset.

Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society,  
2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.

International Suffrage Shop,  
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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International Women's Franchise Club,  
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Irish League for Woman Suffrage  
The Union of the Four Provinces Club, 15, John  
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Irish Women's Franchise League,  
Ancient Concert Buildings, St. Brunswick St.,  
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Irishwomen's Reform League,  
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Govern-  
ment Association,  
153, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation,  
21, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Society,  
27, Donegal Place, Belfast.

Jewish League for Woman Suffrage,  
22, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

League of Justice,  
22, South Molton Street, W.

London Graduates' Union for Woman  
Suffrage,  
Chester Gate, Ealing.

Marchers' Quis Vive Corps,  
Dunton, Paimworth, Sussex.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
34 and 35, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Men's League for Woman Suffrage,  
136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement,  
13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Men's Society for Women's Rights,  
25, Victoria Street, S.W.

Munster Women's Franchise League,  
63, Grand Parade, Cork.

National Industrial and Professional  
Women's Suffrage Society,  
5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National Political League,  
Bank Buildings, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage  
Societies,  
14, St. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

New Constitutional Society for Woman  
Suffrage,  
8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

Northern Men's Federation for Women's  
Suffrage,  
6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

People's Suffrage Federation,  
31-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman  
Suffrage,  
11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.

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## NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.  
President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman

A large audience assembled in our lecture room, Knightsbridge, to hear the Rancee of Sarawak and the Rev. F. M. Green. The former speaker rejoiced that the position of women had altered so much for the better. In the days when Her Highness was in the nursery, boys were given the preference over girls because it was held that in their adult life they were of much more value to the State. It was still contended by the Anti-Suffragist that physical force was of supreme importance to a nation. But mental ability was responsible for wireless telegraphy, which already had been instrumental in saving many lives. And in the scientific world women were proving themselves the equals of men.

The Rev. F. M. Green delighted his audience by his many witticisms, but took a more serious note in dealing with the Church Congress. For the first time in its history, the position of women had been discussed. The question of Women's Suffrage met with a magnificent reception, and, so far as the Congress was concerned, it was now a settled thing.

**Concert, November 21.**—This will be held at 8 p.m. in our new Hall, Park Mansions Arcade. In addition to the artists mentioned last week, Miss Christine Hawke, who plays so wonderfully on the concertina, has promised to help us. The Rancee of Sarawak is also bringing her trio—violin, piano, and cello. In this, the Rancee plays the piano.

**Christmas Bazaar.**—The Countess Brassey has kindly consented to open the bazaar on December 2, and Miss Lena Ashwell on December 3. Please buy your Christmas presents at our Sale.

**Reading By-election.**—In accordance with our anti-Government policy, we have opened a campaign at Reading and are working against the Liberal candidate.

### FUTURE MEETINGS

Thursday, October 23.—Dover, 8 p.m. Mrs. Merivale Mayer.  
Monday, October 27.—Hampstead, Heathside, East Heath Road. Hostess: Mrs. Gaylord Wilshire. Speakers: Miss Hessel, Mrs. Douglas Knocker.  
Tuesday, October 28.—143A, Park Mansions Arcade, 3 p.m. Miss Anna Martin, "The Mother and the Vote." Hostess: Mrs. Wynne.

### SHOULD WOMEN ENTER THE CHURCH?

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—I think that the obstacles raised against women entering the Church must surely be due to the belief that the clerical profession is already overcrowded. It cannot be seriously argued as an objection that a woman brings a less reverential mind to bear upon the Scriptures than a man. As to those feminine weaknesses which are supposed to be disastrous to a woman's career as a politician, lack of a sense of proportion, lack of humour, &c., they have made many a male preacher respected and even beloved of his congregation. The height of eloquence and persuasion of the ordinary parson is not difficult to reach. What, then, other than the reason I have mentioned, shuts a woman out from this profession?

It is only man's assumption, and a narrow and crude one it is, that the great Founder of Christianity looked no further than man in the establishment of His Church. It is not possible to believe that women were not considered at all. This belief would warp all spiritual teaching. A "call" to the ministry is only credible when it is allowed as a dominant emotion of both sexes. A sex monopoly of the Church is a satire upon religion.—Yours truly, CHAS. KING.

### LINTHOGW ELECTION AND THE CASE OF MISS JESSIE BROWN

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Will you allow me a little space to advise all women political workers in the above constituency to press the case of Miss Jessie Brown against the adopted Liberal candidate, Bailie J. W. Pratt, of Glasgow, who, as one of the Magistrates' Committee, has persistently declined to grant redress to this deeply-injured woman, and has even connived officially at making her injury much greater, until at last Mr. Ure, the retiring Member for Lintlithgow, in his capacity of Lord Advocate, was on August 4 compelled to admit, in the House of Commons, that he knew of nothing whatever against the character of Miss Brown, thereby admitting her moral case for redress and compensation?

I hope all the electors in Lintlithgow will cast their votes solidly against Bailie Pratt, who, alike by his action and his inaction, has exemplified the worthlessness of fair promises and unctuous speeches to voteless women.—Yours, &c., CHARLES B. MAHON.

50, St. George's Road, Glasgow, October 20, 1913.

## COMING EVENTS

The Spiritual Militancy League announce a lecture by Miss Emily Vaughan Jenkins on "Impressions of Austria-Hungary and Notes of the International Woman Suffrage Congress," at the Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater, on October 23, at 8 p.m.

Miss Evelyn Sharp will speak on "The Child of the Voteless Mother," to-day (Friday), at an Actresses' Franchise League "At Home," at 31, Bedford Street, Strand, at 3 p.m. Hostess: Miss May Whitty.

The London Society (N.U.W.S.S.) will hold a Public Reception at the Westminster Palace Hotel to-day (Friday), from 3.30—6.15. Speakers: Mrs. Henry Fawcett and others.

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage announce the following meetings: October 27, at 8 p.m., in the Mechanics' Institute, Bridgeton, Glasgow; November 14, at 7.30 p.m., at the Synod Hall, Edinburgh; and December 6, at 8 p.m., Convention and Men's Mandate, Kingsway Hall, London.

A workers' meeting of VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellows will be held in the Doré Gallery, New Bond Street, on October 28, at 8 p.m.

The Women's Freedom League will hold a meeting at the Carlton Hall on October 29, at 3.30 p.m., when Mrs. Nevinston, L.L.A., will speak on "Recent Legislation for Women."

The International Women's Franchise Club announce a "Club Tea" on October 29, at 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss Emerson; subject, "Co-operative Farming for Women."

The Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association will hold a meeting at the Suffrage Club on October 30, at 3 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The Daily Herald League will hold a demonstration at the Albert Hall on November 1, at 8 p.m., in aid of the Dublin Strike Fund. Chair: Mr. George Lansbury. Speakers: Mr. Larkin, Mrs. Despard, Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and others. Tickets: Daily Herald League, 21, Tudor Street, E.C.

There will be a VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship meeting at the Institute, Hampstead Garden Suburb, on November 4, at 8.15 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Greenhalgh, the Rev. Rushbrooke. Tickets: 1s. and 6d., free seats.

### NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

**ST. ANNE'S, SOHO.**—Preachers and St. music for Sunday next: 11 a.m., Te Deum or Jubilate: Wesley in E. Anthem: "They that go down" (Attwood). Preacher: Rev. Preb. J. H. Cardwell. 7 p.m., Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis: Wesley in E. Anthem: "Thou wilt keep him" (Wesley). Organ Voluntary: Sonata C Major (Thorne). Preacher: Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan.

**ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's Road, Bayswater.**—Sunday, October 26, at 11 a.m. Mr. Laurence Housman: "What is Womanly?" At 7 p.m., Religious Drama Service. First performance of "Joan of Arc," by Edward Garnett. Church closed to public.

**KINGSWAY HALL, KINGSWAY** (West London Mission).—Preacher, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Rattenbury. Morning subject: "The Twelve Apostles" (6 James). Evening subject: "What a Christian Really Is." 6.30 to 7 p.m., Organ Recital by Mr. Frank Ide, A.R.A.M. Programme will include Lemmen's "Storm Fantasia." Vocalist, Miss Rosina Baker. 3.30 Fellowship. Speaker: Rev. J. A. Grant. Subject: "Christianity and Force."

**NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.**—11.15, at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street. Speaker: Miss Muriel Brown. 7.15, at 78, Edgware Road. Mr. John Clemmell.

**THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.**—Sunday Evening Lecture at 7.30 p.m. at Small Queen's Hall (Messrs. Chappell and Co. sole lessees). Subject: "Theosophy and World Movements." Speaker: Mr. C. Jinarajadasa. Chair: Mrs. Sharpe (general secretary Theosophical Society in England and Wales). The course of lectures at Temporary Hall, 19, Tavistock Square, will be continued on November 2nd.

**WESTBOURNE PARK CHAPEL** (opposite to Royal Oak Station), Porchester Road, W. Dr. J. Clifford, M.A., at 11. Dr. C. H. Watkins at 7.

### THEATRES, CONCERTS, &c.

**SAVOY THEATRE, Strand, W.C.**—Every evening at 8.15.

"THE GRAND SEIGNEUR." Mats., Weds. and Sat., at 2.30. H. B. IRVING, MARIE LOHR.

**ALBERT HALL.**—DAILY HERALD LEAGUE. Rally for Dublin Relief, Saturday, November 1. Music and Cinema, 7-8; Irish War Pipers in national dress (from London Irish Pipers' Club). At the grand organ, Ernest Dale, F.R.C.O.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—Every evening at 9 (last weeks), Algernon Greig and Milton Rosmer's production, "The Fugitive," by John Galsworthy. At 8.30, Henry J. Franklin. Mats., Weds. and Sat., 2.30.

**SHAPTESBURY THEATRE.**—November 18 at 8 p.m. Actresses' Franchise League will hold public meeting. Speakers announced later.

## FROM THE PRESS

### Why Women Want the Vote

#### FOR A PURE FOOD SUPPLY

The advance of scientific investigation has most strongly emphasised the prominence of impure milk among the agencies which distribute disease. . . . Time after time the efforts of Mr. Burns to secure the passage of a Bill for the imposition of ampler safeguards have been defeated by the indifference of his colleagues or their pre-occupation with more contentious measures. Again last session the Milk and Dairies Bill, which the Government had expressed its intention to pass, was thrust aside before the end. When the purification of the milk supply is habitually treated by Parliament as a matter of secondary importance, it is not to be wondered at that general public opinion remains lethargic.—Times.

#### FOR DECENT HOUSING

The effect of the conditions under which the poor of Dublin live is shown in the physical characteristics of the slum children. Most of them wilt at a very early age, and the infant mortality in the slum areas is very great. The problem is not insoluble. . . . Ardent members of Parliament are always streaming from Westminster through Dublin, but they have never found time or inclination to expose grievances far worse than were ever found in Land League campaigns, grievances for which they know full well the remedy lies ready to hand. . . . Trinity College and Alexandra College are honourably trying to set a better example by tentative efforts to grapple with the housing problem, but it will never be

properly solved until the whole community is aroused.—Times.

#### FOR JUSTICE

Offences must come, we are told; but woe unto those by whom they come. Has Mr. Reginald McKenna any idea of the contempt and loathing he excites in us when we read that Miss Kerr and Mrs. Sanders have been re-arrested? These women are notoriously guiltless of any offence; they were condemned by Mr. Justice Phillimore, who would condemn a Teresa "enslaved and sainted" if she were brought before him. On their trial they declared their innocence, and I, for one, would take their word against the oaths of an army of Phillimores or a wilderness of McKennas. By his "Cat and Mouse" Act McKenna is making us ashamed of manhood; he has done more to degrade humanity than any criminal in recorded time.—Modern Society.

#### A DEPUTATION TO BE RECEIVED

After we went to press this week Mr. Lloyd George was to receive a deputation at Swindon on Thursday morning from the local branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

#### GOOD AND INEXPENSIVE PIANOS

The Dimoline Piano Co., 11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road, N., have just now a very large stock of overstrung upright grand pianos, some returned from hire, at below half price. Among them are many Bechsteins, Broadwoods, and Blüthners, from twelve guineas upwards. This offers a specially good opportunity to schools and institutions which should not be missed.

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## WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

**SPIRITUAL MILITANCY LEAGUE.**—On Thursday, October 23, at 8 p.m., at the Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, Miss Emily Vaughan Jenkins will give a lecture on "Impressions of Austria-Hungary and Notes of the International Woman Suffrage Congress at Budapest, June, 1913." Sixty lantern slides of scenery, of distinguished members of the Congress, and of interesting incidents. Entrance free.

**LONDON SOCIETY (N.U.W.S.S.).**—Public Reception, October 24, Westminster Palace Hotel, 3.30-6.15. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Miss Lowndes.

**AT INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S** Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.; Wednesday, October 23, at 8.30, "Club Tea." Hostess: Miss Tite. Speaker: Miss Emerson. Subject: "Co-operative Farming for Women."

**THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE** holds Public Meetings at Caxton Hall every Wednesday afternoon. Speakers, October 29: Mrs. Nevinston, L.L.A., on "Recent Legislation for Women," and Mrs. Despard. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Hyde at 8.30. Admission free.

## BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

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